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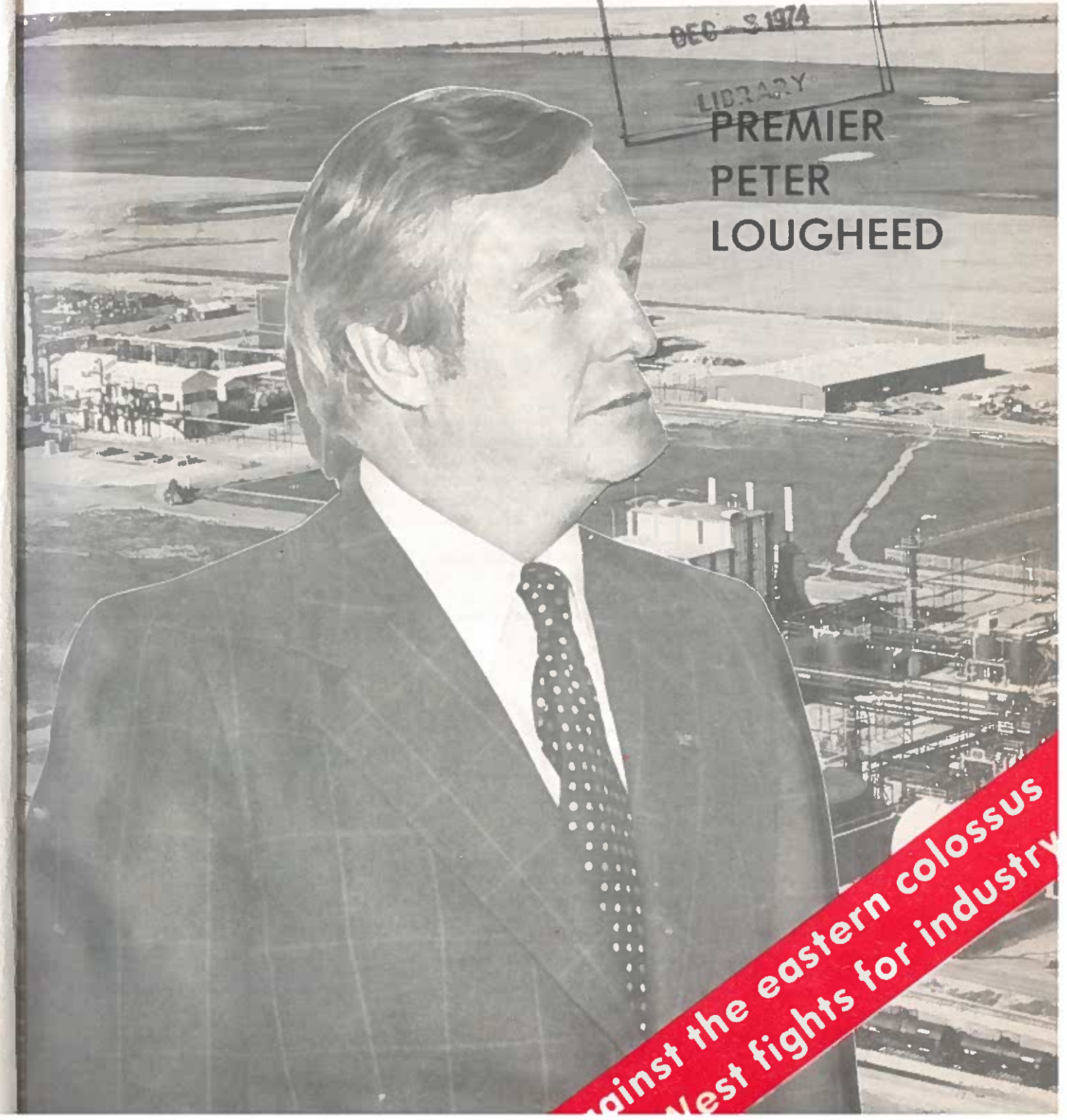

PREMIER PETER LOUGHEED

against the eastern colossus
West fights for industry

LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Premier Peter Lougheed's seemingly crude attack on the southern Ontario chemical industry is easily dismissed as a piece of party politicking in the midst of a federal election campaign. The fact is, however, that as election manoeuvre, it will work. In unashamedly defending the interests of the industrially rich East against the struggling efforts to create industry in the West, the Liberals have clearly decided to let it work. They seem ready, in effect, to write off 19 seats in Alberta plus goodness knows how many others in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the hope of retaining or improving their Ontario strength. For the election, Mr. Lewis correctly observes, will be won or lost in Ontario. The prospect of real industrial development west of the lakes is something they are not ready to entertain. The Americans have let it happen in Texas and California. The Russians have encouraged it in Siberia. But Canada is not ready yet to sponsor it here. That is what we are being told, and in calling our attention to this fact, and attempting to correct it, the premier may be being crude, but he is also being a very effective premier.

The question is: Can a Canada divided ever more powerfully by regional interests ever survive as a nation? Or will the ultimate result of Quebec's regional interest and the Maritime regional interest and the Alberta regional interest be five or six more states for the American union? Certainly in the cultural field, no prime minister has done more than Pierre Eliot Trudeau to hold the country as one. And whether we like learning French or not, the fact is that we in the West ought to know it if we are to be, in fact, one country with our French speaking fellows. To some westerners it's a pill, and it's their duty to swallow it.

But there are pills for the East to swallow too. And these are made, not in the cultural field, but in the economic. Canada can only survive as a country if the depopulation of the Maritimes and the West is somehow checked. Industrial under-development means lower living standards. If our regional disparities are not corrected it will rapidly dawn upon the survivors in these remote places that if they are going to live in a state of abandonment anyway, then they might as well live that way as an independent state and have a greater freedom, or as part of the American union and have a greater income. If we are to be an economically subject people, then what is the advantage in being subject to Toronto instead of subject to Houston? After all, Houston pays more. Toronto has never been very good at paying.

But industry can only be developed in the West and the Maritimes if the industrial complex in the East suffers a little. It is doubtless far less efficient from the national standpoint to put almost any kind of industry so remote from the Ontario market. But with sacrifices, it can be done, and the Alberta petro-chemical potential is an excellent place to start.

Publisher

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EDMONTON REPORT

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Back Cover: Edmonton's Coronation Park, located at the intersection of 111 Avenue and 142 Street, includes the circular Queen Elizabeth Planetarium (foreground) and swimming pool at upper left. (Photo by Alberta Government Photographic Services)

THERAPY

Static yoga exercises help wheelchair patients relax

Yoga — the ancient system of mental, physical and spiritual training first adopted by the Hindus — is being adapted and simplified for use in treatment of the handicapped. Dr. Hubert Dhanaraj, yoga instructor for the provincial department of culture, youth and recreation, contends that by simplifying some of the 100,000 exercises to the point where those confined to wheelchairs can execute them, joint mobility is increased and the subjects are more enjoyably happy and relaxed. To further prove his theory, Dr. Dhanaraj called last week for additional volunteers.

In work already completed with six handicapped persons, Dr. Dhanaraj has concluded that joints which are not used become inefficient, but that through passive stretching exercises adapted to flex muscles still usable, students "can regain certain natural powers which they have lost through no fault of their own."

Combining his life-long involvement with yoga as student and instructor, and a general philosophy of trying to help those unable to help themselves, Dr. Dhanaraj contributes his own time to an interest begun in 1970 with his U of A dissertation. His pursuit of this special type of exercise physiology brought him his first handicapped student — Garry McPherson, president of the Wheelchair Recreation Association. Garry is confined to a wheelchair as a casualty of the polio epidemic of the '50s. Dr. Dhanaraj instructed him in breathing exercises, concentration and spinal stretching with notable improvements in all areas.

"It just takes a normal state of mind to develop the concentration," says Dr. Dhanaraj. Those with medical problems of any sort are not accepted for training, and all students must have the permission of their family doctors.

The three major functions must be strictly adhered to, he insists, regardless of the student's handicaps. The static nature of the exercise must be retained, with each position being held for a pre-determined length of time depending on the individual situation. Breathing rhythm, taught to relax the student, has been practiced by Hindus for some 4,000 years. Thirdly, the mental state of the student must be kept at peace through concentration (and aided by breathing). This is achieved by picking up one peaceful, inspiring thought and concentrating on it, says Dr. Dhanaraj, "but not by fighting all the negative thoughts from the mind, which is self-defeating." Once the three major functions are conquered, he feels the student to be well on the way to a more enjoyable existence in spite of his handicap.

DHANARAJ & McPHERSON

HORSE SHOWS

Randy's biggest hurdle isn't faced by other competitors

Evening performances of the Northlands Horse Show last week had full houses as usual. People came to see riders from many parts of Canada and the U.S. pit their skills against the intricate hunting and jumping courses. They watched colorfully clad ladies race their horses around the barrels, viewed cutting classes and cattle penning events, and admired the garb of riders competing in the Arabian native costume class. But very few of the spectators came early enough to see the daytime performances, generally watched only by parents, friends and performers who filled less than half a section of the grandstand. Some very good riders appeared, many of them taking time off from school to perform.

HOGLE & TROPHIES
Youth has winning ways.

ride was 17-year-old Randy Hogle.

Randy rode in the intermediate jumper classes each day. As soon as the course was set up he was in the arena, carefully pacing out distances. His big, heavily lashed eyes stared at each obstacle, sizing it up, figuring out the difficulties of getting his horse over it as quickly as possible without touching the jump. Guided by the person always at his side, he memorized directions and the order in which to take the jumps. After leaving the ring he would wait quietly beside Battant's-Blaze-Away, quieting the big horse with soft-spoken words.

Randy claims that Blaze works best with a little understanding. "When we bought him in 1971, his nerves were really bad. He likes to be coddled." The Hogle family bought Blaze sight unseen on the recommendation of Randy's riding instructor. Says Bruce Hogle, his father, "We though we'd get Randy a nice, quiet little horse that he could ride around on. Blaze was quite a surprise."

"I was only 13 at the time," Randy interjects, "and Blaze was 16.2 hands (about 5½ feet at the shoulders) and he was fat — so fat, in fact, that we had to use a 52-inch girth on him. We took him straight from the truck to the arena when he arrived, and I rode him around for awhile. I still don't know why he behaved so well. His gaits were really smooth and we even had him jump a few low hurdles."

Blaze's true temperament soon came to the surface. "I'd point him at a jump and he'd take off in the other direction. Another horse would have to go over

two horses would be stationed on either side of the approach to the barrier because he'd dodge out and go around the jump at the last moment."

Mr. Hogle takes up the story again, "My wife and I were a little nervous about Blaze. After all, Randy's virtually blind," he says matter-of-factly, and Blaze wasn't quite what we had in mind for him."

Despite Blaze not being what the Hogles had in mind, Randy himself was almost satisfied. "The only problem was that I rode to relieve tensions, and Blaze's behaviour sometimes had me more frustrated when I finished riding than I was when I started." But Randy started showing his horse the first year he had him." That first season we didn't get around a single course. Then in the next two years he improved a lot." Since this spring Randy has collected a junior open jumper championship and a number of other ribbons. He admits, however, that these were won at shows in Regina and Red Deer. "Blaze is a good horse. I think he knows. I can't see the jumps and he's pulled me out of a lot of tough spots. I memorize the jumping courses when I walk around them, but I can't do that on a hunting course because of the rules. When the show is indoors, I can walk around the outside of the ring and watch where the other riders go, but at an outdoor show the jumps are too far apart to do that. Someone will explain, but I sometimes make mistakes and Blaze will pull me through if he can."

Randy explains that the best thing Blaze has done for him is to help him to accept being blind. "When I get down, I can think back and realize that I've beaten all those kids who have normal sight. It helps. Blaze also has taught me how to be a quiet rider and we have to think together to do well."

In spite of Randy's efforts, this year's shows at Northlands were definitely not his best. After a clear round (no refusals or knocked-down jumps) on the first day, Blaze became more nervous; however, he didn't disgrace himself either. "Blaze must have had a couple of bad experiences at Northlands before I got him because it's not a place he's fond of. The first time we jumped there he jumped right out of the arena. He has improved."

Northlands may well be Randy's last big show of the season. Instead the twosome will work out in the fields, playing tag and jumping obstacles around the stable. "Shows are expensive," explains Randy, "and they are time-consuming as well." Randy's going to be busy this summer with another project. "Five other kids and myself

RANDY HOGLE TAKES BLAZE OVER HURDLE
Riding is only one of his varied interests.

good experience." Newspapers are not what Randy wants to do for the rest of his life though. "I haven't quite decided. I'd like to either be a lawyer or take business management at university. I like to organize things. And politics really interest me."

CLUBS

Women in oil industry learning a better living

There is a sector of the petroleum industry which has not caught the fury of environmentalists or reaped the wrath of socialists, yet it is at the very heart of most oil companies and related firms. This group represents itself via the Desk and Derrick Club, an international association of 84 local groups with approximately 5,000 members, comprised exclusively of women involved in the industry.

Edmonton club president Ann Turner said last weekend's regional meeting here — for members from Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Regina, Denver, Colo., Casper and Cody, Wyo. — drew women employed as receptionists, clerks, private secretaries, chart readers, office managers accountants . . . "everything from clerical to production to credit operations." These women and other D&D members gathered from all over the U.S. and Canada to learn more about the industry for which they work.

At the MacDonald Hotel, the 137 delegates heard addresses by James Rennie, Canadian Arctic Gas Study Ltd.; F.K. Spragins, Syncrude Canada Ltd.; D.S. Robinson, Northern Transportation Co. Ltd., James McRae, Imperial Oil Ltd., speaking in an [illegible] "The Key to [illegible] spoke on "Government vs. Industry." Completing the program were two concurrent Sunday tours — "a regular part of our program," Mrs. Turner explained — where the women gained first-hand impressions of either the Great Canadian Oil Sands at Fort McMurray or the OSCAR trailer in Edmonton, an oil spill containment and recovery unit.

With this type of membership program, Mrs. Turner said, "we are afforded a bird's eye view of the industry, first-hand educational information, a continuing opportunity to learn committee and organizational work and the chance to develop leadership talent." Developing the potential of those interested females within the petroleum industry is an integral part of the overriding theme of the D&D clubs — greater knowledge means greater service. This service is to the company which employs the club member and to the member herself, who may advance within the company or within the industry, both of which Mrs. Turner attests to having seen happen "several times" since the Edmonton club's inception in 1951. The employment picture for women in the more lucrative and prestigious positions of the industry is gradually changing, the women were told in a recent meeting here.

Although individual enrichment is the over-all goal of the 50-member local club, its president affirmed that the group espouses no particular economic ideology or political philosophy. "We're strictly educational," Mrs. Turner repeated emphatically, and, although D&D has heard talks which encourage a Canada-first view of resource develop-

DESK & DERRICK'S TURNER
Knowledge improves service.

business on topics such as refinery techniques and drilling stages.

And even if the club has never heard what the oil industry is doing ecologically from an ecologist (other than one in the employ of an oil company), it will not stand up as simply an apologist for the industry. The emphasis remains on education of the individual female employees, Mrs. Turner said, but the last part of this commitment is coming under challenge. It seems recently some male office employees from one oil company in the U.S. wanted to join D&D. They were gently refused, but received an offer of any assistance needed in forming a male counterpart group.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Medalist tries to dispel misconceptions about sport

Five years ago, Dennis Humen took up weightlifting for a very simple reason: "I was tired of being scrawny and having sand kicked in my face." At 23, Dennis is still scrawny, but although sand may still be a problem, he has learned to handle such situations with diplomacy rather than muscle. Now he has a more pleasant problem to contend with — what to do with the bronze medal he captured in the Canadian weightlifting championships (145-pound class) held last week in Edmonton.

A soft-spoken and seemingly unagressive man, Mr. Humen is a third-year medical student at the University of Alberta — hardly, one would suspect, the kind of career for a weightlifter. According to Dennis, this is an incorrect, (but common) public misconception, and one that keeps people from attending weightlifting ton lifters included men from all professions . . . chartered accounting, parks and recreation, and education. "Except for the super-heavy class, weightlifters are not typical 'he-man' types — they are very athletic, very flexible people." Accordingly, one of the reigning world champions is a Russian gymnast who completes each successful performance with an exciting display of backflips and cartwheels. Says Dennis: "While it is pointed out that weightlifting is a basis for every other Olympic sport and is something that every Olympian uses in his training, it also is a fact that every weightlifter supplements his regimen with calisthenics and running."

Being too small and having been turned off by the phoniness of competitive team sports, Dennis first approached weightlifting in Grade 12. He trained rigorously and won the high school championship with considerable ease, a success he attributes to the fact that he spent far more time training than any of his opponents. A few months later he was formally introduced to the Olympic style of weightlifting and a part-time hobby took on serious meaning. Since then he has competed in both provincial and national meets and has managed — on the national level — to climb from "B" class to "A" class (there is no distinction between classes on the provincial scale), where he captured third place for the 145 pound weight group.

Contrary to popular opinion, there is no sense of security among weightlifters. "I feel no more secure than I did as a kid," Mr. Humen explains, "but the sense of achievement is there, as well as the knowledge that you can do something not very many people are able to do."

Owing to the many misconceptions about weightlifting and the fact that it is not a particularly popular sport (especially in Alberta), weightlifters have run up against numerous problems in their efforts to establish a home base, equipment and a locale for Edmonton's 1978 Commonwealth Games.

Three years ago, local weightlifters trained at the YMCA. When the YMCA expanded into a health club, the group was pushed into smaller facilities — too small, according to Dennis. Training sessions were transferred to the U of A, but here a problem arose when lifters were forced to supply their own equipment. "Once lifters have to provide their own bar and weights, the sport becomes very expensive," Mr. Humen points out. "Bars are not made in Canada, but are imported from the States at a cost of $400 to $600, or the superior bars are imported from Europe at a cost of $700 or more." Despite

WEIGHTLIFTER HUMEN
Correcting misconceptions.

ficials, the physical education department still has not responded other than to buy one bar which was of inferior quality and is now falling apart, he adds.

A year and a half ago, Larry Mather, coach of the Edmonton weightlifters, finally found a suitable training station — the old RCMP barracks at the top of Grierson Hill. About 20 lifters spent several hectic evenings ripping out lockers, cleaning, painting and putting in shower facilities. The room is looked after by a guard and the weightlifting equipment is locked up. As fortunate as the fellows were in finding the location, they have met with only bad luck in seeking out a location for the Commonwealth Games. Mr. Humen explains that the original plan was to go with the Jubilee Auditorium. Just when those plans were in the final stages and the lifters were assured of a room, Horst Schmid, minister of culture, youth and recreation, determined that weightlifting did not have quite the flair for the auditorium and that the building should instead house more cultural activities. Grimaces Dennis: "What are the Games really about? Sports, of course! It only means that we have to start looking for another location, which could take any number of months."

Although weightlifting does not have a great following in Edmonton, or much public appeal, police were kept busy trying to control the packed crowds that swept into the Games weightlifting gymnasium in New Zealand last summer. Once the weightlifting competition was over and individuals started thinking seriously about the sport, there was not one piece of equipment left to be bought in the

North Americans are not quite ready to dispel the stereotype image they have of weightlifters. As an individual rather than team sport, weightlifting requires perhaps the most dedication of any Olympic sport available. It is solely a situation of man against a bar, and the mental and physical exertion to move that bar is tremendous. If a lifter is not in the right psychological frame of mind there is no way he will be able to move that bar over his head — if his attention snaps even momentarily to something else, he is lost.

"An interesting point about weight lifting," muses Dennis, "is the lack of danger involved." Indeed, at the 1970 Commonwealth Games held in Scotland, officials kept track of the number of injuries per different sport: weight-lifting and table tennis won out, with the lowest score.

When asked about using his muscle to get him out of difficult situations, or pushing his weight around, Dennis Humen laughs. "It's far easier for me to handle things diplomatically," he says. "After all, at 145 pounds, there really isn't much of me to push around."

TELEVISION

Education program hopes to offer ageless appeal

Despite three months of night and day organizing, the need for new staff and "a slap in the face" from CBXT, the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation (ACCESS) is preparing to offer what ACCESS president Larry Shorter described last week as "the first truly Albertan program" to a 9 to 10 a.m. audience. The educationally oriented show will be directed to pre-schoolers and adults at home, as well as teachers and their classes. The weekday program, commencing on Oct.

COMMUNICATOR SHORTER
A truly Albertan program

14, will be carried on the CTV Alberta network.

"We might say it's ambitious, positive, and a bit risky," Mr. Shorter says of the ACCESS production, "Come Alive." The program will be packaged in the sophisticated studios of CITV, itself beginning programming in September. ACCESS has budgeted for four hours per day with CITV, as well as "keeping and commissioning independent producers." The budget, totalling $3.6 million, will allow $800,000 for programming expenses alone.

Dr. Tom Ditzel, ACCESS director of progam development, says the show is meant to enlighten the viewers about themselves, their heritage and surroundings, doing so with a series of six or eight segments each morning — each segment being developed around the province's educational priorities. These priorities are handed down to the independent corporation through the Alberta Educational Communications Authority, to which ACCESS then responds as it can.

Among the regular slots in the morning program will be one for parents and pre-schoolers demonstrating different kinds of learning activities for children in which parents can participate. Giving the package a practical bent will be a segment on "life coping skills," involving consumer education and demonstrations on how to fix leaky faucets or start a car best in cold weather. There will be regular features for retirees on how best they might enjoy their late leisure years, and an Alberta history package covering the multi-cultural facets of provincial history. To prepare for the future, there will be reports on the metric system, as well as health and nutrition, ecology, language arts, Canadian history and groups in one hour," says Dr. Ditzel, "that we feel the audience will be there." The major competition, he asserts, will be other activities.

But first, the program must reach the people of Alberta, and here CBXT has not been helpful. After such a vote of confidence in Alberta talent, asserts Mr. Shorter, "it is upsetting to us that we won't get to, say, Ft. McMurray or High Level." Due to what ACCESS officials describe as an "archaic" definition of education, CBC has refused to sell programming time for "Come Alive." CBC, it seems, does not include adults among those needing education, thus excluding the multi-directed show.

"The fact that education is a 'womb-to-tomb' process," says Dr. Ditzel, hasn't occurred to those with "dated" definitions. This failure seemed, at week's end, to be the only hindrance to an otherwise successful launching.

KIDNAPPING

City youths find abduction is a bruising experience

A secretive "owing some guys some money" — the reason for which no one was prepared to disclose — sent two city teenagers to the Royal Alexandra Hospital, a disturbed stepfather on a mysterious $2,500 delivery, and four men to magistrate's court within a matter of hours last week. Dennis Herman, 17, and Melvin Andre Wells, 18, were abducted from their room at the Executive Motor Inn and held for ransom in a cabin near Cooking Lake. The sum paid by William Svekla, Melvin's stepfather, was delivered in a cardboard box to the Highway Motor Inn, where two of the men charged in the abduction were later picked up by city police.

The abduction turned out to be an unpleasant stay for the two youths, both having to be treated for severe facial bruises and loss of teeth after their 19-hour experience. Dennis was struck several times with a birch tree limb immediately after the abduction and first ransom call was made (to his grandmother, Mrs. Henry Herman), and then was pistol-whipped. The two boys then were taken to the cabin, where the process was repeated.

Mr. Svekla was called Tuesday morning, the money was demanded, and agreement made for the delivery. But the police had the motor inn area staked out, and arrested three of the four men. The fourth was arrested later at the cabin. Appearing in magistrate's court on charges of kidnapping and extortion were Allan Herbert Huntley, 35, Dennis Blenkinsop, 30, William Regan, 22, and Stanley Hasay, 21. Huntley also faces a charge of possession of an offensive

One-time masters of Edmonton's fate, railways now could be elbowed out

Railways are the loathsomest form of deviltry now extant, animated and deliberate earthquakes, destructive of all nice, social habits or possible natural beauty. — John Ruskin, circa. 1870.

Railway contractors were all powerful in the legislature, and levied toll at will . . . Municipal officials were bribed to help the bonuses through. — Oscar D. Skelton, The Railway Builders, 1916.

The railways must come to the conclusion that the governments of this country run the country. The country cannot be run by the railroads. — Eldon Woolliams, House of Commons, April 25, 1974.

They sometimes call it the "romance of railroading," but in western Canada it has been less like a romance than a love-hate relationship. For, as they have been reminded for three quarters of a century, the communities of the West are dependent on the railroad, beholden to it, and sometimes — as in the case of Winnipeg — obliged to heavily subsidize it for benefits long lost in history.* Could the dead have cried out therefore, a thousand sleeping aldermen would have cheered lustily late last month when the federal government took a step utterly beyond all precedents. It brought in legislation empowering national and provincial governments, even municipalities, to take over railroad lands, uproot and change the location of tracks. Edmonton's mayor, council and city officials crept towards the new legislation with due awe and suspicion, and last week set in motion a study to see just what the city might make of this projected new device which seemed at first like a mind-reeling bonanza.

It looked, for instance, as though Canadian Pacific's line and yards in South Edmonton could be converted to the purpose of moving traffic, both by freeway and rapid transit systems. It seemed that the Canadian Naional's northwest line could offer the same possibilities. (Already the northeast line is providing the central artery of the rapid transit system.) It seemed as though the downtown CN yards — which the CN has for some time been dangling before prospective developers — could be developed instead at municipal initiative. But there were so many ifs attached to the possibilities that city officials were far from exultant about it. For instance:

- They first have to develop a plan for moving the existing facilities to other locations and also providing substitute services, for such facilities as downtown warehousing.
- They then have to have their plan approved by the federal minister of urban affairs, who is going to have to be satisfied that the newly acquired land is being made to serve suitable purposes, and that ways and means have been found of paying for the changes.
- They then have to secure the approval of the Canadian Transportation Commission which, of course, will consult the railways in public hearings, and the CTC must be satisfied that the railways will neither gain nor lose by the arrangement.

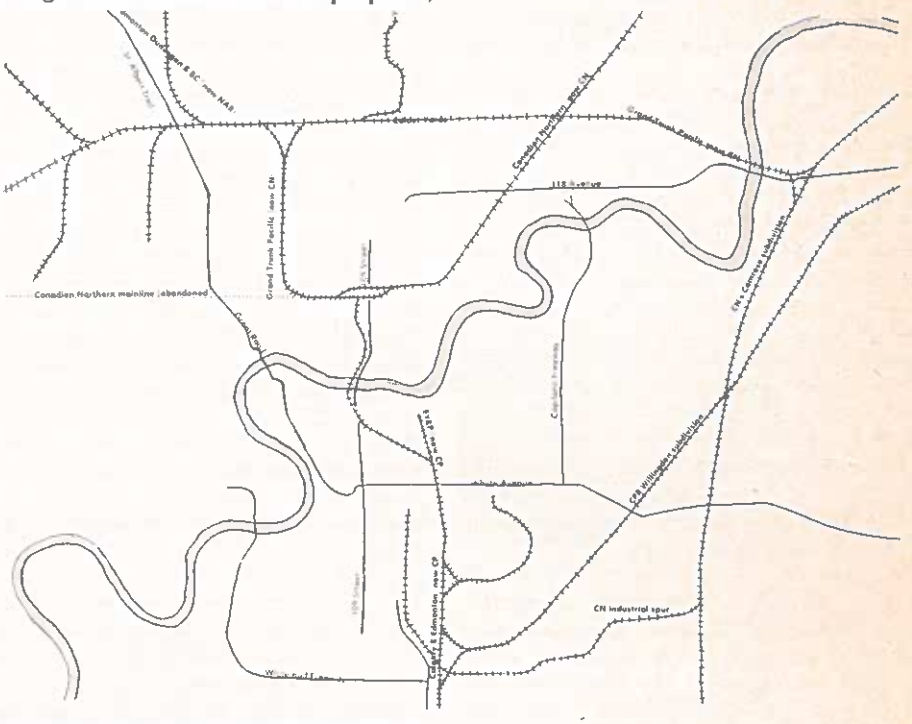
If all these conditions are met, the federal government will put up half the cost of planning and half the "net" cost of the relocation. The word "net" is significant, Urban Affairs Minister Ron Basford explained when he introduced the measure to the house. Obviously the relocation would mean both extra revenues and extra losses as the relinquished properties were put to offering its 50 per cent only on the net figure after the revenues were subtracted from the losses.

For Edmonton, like almost all other western municipalities, the legislation was momentous. Far more than in eastern Canada, railroading had figured in the development of the downtown areas. Calgary and Winnipeg were slashed in two by the CPR. Edmonton was cut by a kind of T with the CPR splitting the south side on a north-south axis, and the CN Calder yards dividing the north side on an east-west one. Hanging down like a handle from the CN main line was the loop that came down to the CN station and back.

The reason for this odd arrangement of trackage lay in the city's history. In the 1880s Edmonton, a fur trade centre for over 70 years, had confidently awaited the arrival of the CPR, then discovered in an 11th hour reversal that the CP was crossing the Rockies in the Kicking Horse Pass to the south so that upstart Calgary would derive all the benefits.

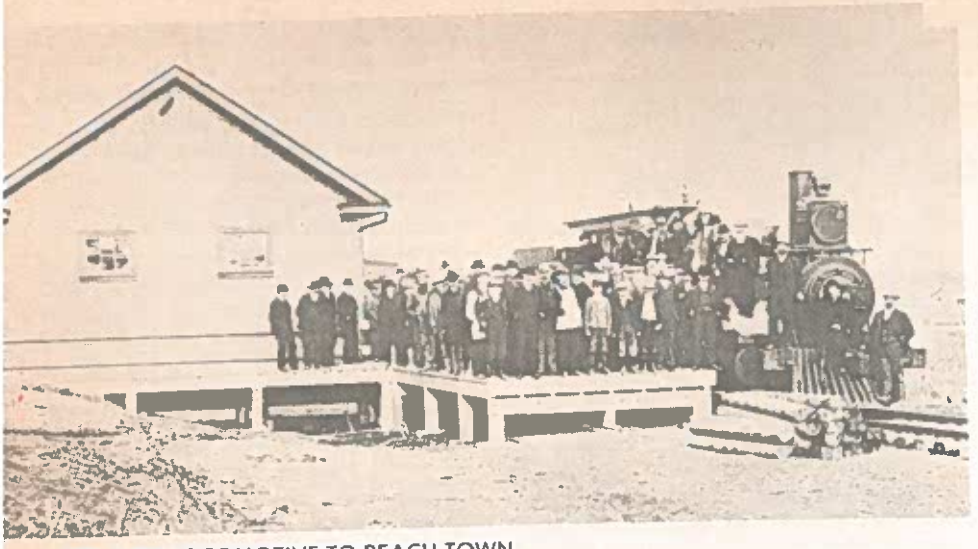
Making matters worse, the CP built north up to, but not across, the North Saskatchewan, thereby providing rail service to Edmonton's immediate rival, Strathcona, now south Edmonton. People and freight got off the train and crossed the river either by ferry or ford.

Not for 20 years did the city get a railway. Then in 1902 something that



RAILWAY LINES AROUND EDMONTON
The hey-day left a heritage planners could exploit.

* Winnipeg conceded 99 years of free taxes to the CPR if it agreed to cross the Red River there, rather than at Selkirk, 20 miles north. Not until about 10 years ago was the condition broken, and then only after a sometimes ludicrous battle between Mayor Steve Juha and the railway, the mayor at one point threatening to cut off municipal services to CP's truck lines, and at another time offering to have himself arrested, tried and imprisoned for obstructing the truck terminal. Prior to this the city had taken its case to the privy council in England in an effort to break the



THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE TO REACH TOWN
Two miles, not 1,400, but it was a start.

Yukon and Pacific" was projected to run from Strathcona (i.e. South Edmonton), 1,400 miles northwest to Dawson in the Yukon, then somehow on to the Pacific Ocean. In this way Edmonton would be a jump-off point for the Klondike gold rush. But the gold rush didn't last and the EY&P, instead of becoming a 1,400-mile line, became a two-mile line, beginning in Strathcona, winding its way down Mill Creek ravine, over the Low Level bridge and onto the flats at the foot of McDougall Hill where it stopped. It wasn't much, but the first railway line had penetrated central Edmonton. Later, its terminal became a kind of junction when the Incline Railway was built, connecting to the EY&P. It was a 500-yard set of rails upon which wagons were pulled up the hill by horse-drawn pullies.**

At 10:30 a.m., Nov. 24, 1905, came the greatest hour in Edmonton railroading. Hon. G.H.V. Bulyea, Alberta's first lieutenant governor, drove in the silver spike that brought the first trans-continental railway into the city, the Canadian Northern, which later plunged west through Stony Plain to Jasper, Yellowhead Pass and the Pacific. From then on you could get to Winnipeg in 25 hours. (Today it takes 17 hours.) The Canadian Northern came west from Battleford through Vermilion, Vegreville and Fort Saskatchewan and its station was opened at 101 Street. From there it headed due west through Jasper Place to Stony Plain.

Four years later, the Grand Trunk Pacific, driving directly west from Saskatoon and Wainwright, slashed across the city's north side, creating what is now Calder yards. But it sent a spur south to 101 Street alongside the Canadian Northern and the latter's station became Union Station serving the two roads. In its westward march the GTP looped north to its main yards again, creating the line that is now west of the Industrial Airport, then ran west from Calder, coming alongside the Northern near Spruce Grove, and parallelling it from there through the Yellowhead.

Finally in 1913, the CP at last arrived in Edmonton, traversing the North Saskatchewan on the High Level Bridge, a marvel for its time. Three men had been killed building it. It carried streetcars and trains on top, pedestrians and carriages in the middle. It rose 157 feet above ice level, was 10.34 feet higher at the south end than the north and was, said the *Journal*, "stupendous." Moreover the CP ran another line from Strathcona into the farm country northeast of the city, and the GTP dropped one south from Clover Bar to Camrose and Drumheller. Yet another line headed northwest from the city to Athabasca and by the first world war the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway was laboring north towards the Peace River country, having left the city from a new yard beside the St. Albert Trail. It was later to become the Northern Alberta Railway. But in 1915 the boom was over, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk were by now both at the Pacific and both broke. They were later merged into the Canadian National.

All these machinations left a permanent pattern on the city's growth and when the automobile came the rights of way were eyed from the start by city planners. The first breakthrough came when the old Canadian Northern line through Jasper Place was shut down and westbound Canadian National traffic took the GTP route instead. Much of the abandoned line became the Stony Plain road which was connected town. Not only did the right of way provide a street. Its downtown protion, the CN's downtown yards between 104 and 105 Avenues, protects 104 Avenue from the incursions of southbound traffic so that traffic along 104th is relatively free.

Similarly it was the decision of the GTP to parallel the Canadian Northern line into the downtown area which enabled the city to use the right of way in the northeast rapid transit project. The two lines together were wide enough to accommodate both the railway and the rapid transit trains.

But it is the High Level bridge and the CPR yards in south Edmonton over which city planners rub their hands most covetously. The High Level route is already mentioned for two proposed south Edmonton rapid transit routes. The Strathcona yards are seen as possible space for rapid transit, freeways and a downtown rail connection as well with lots of space left for various park and residential development, all of the land serviced already.

But there are problems too. Where would the railways go? The city can't survive economically without them. How would the CP connect to the NAR? It now makes the connection across 104 Avenue, near 109 Street. Would there be no boxcar service into the downtown area at all? What would become of the cement plant on Stadium Road, for which rail service is indispensible? These and a hundred other questions the city inquiry must answer.

But whatever the problems, there rested in the federal bill a clear reversal of history's direction. The railways, once masters of the west's economy and politics, are now to be subject to the federal bureaucracy. The implications to the planning of cities like Edmonton city officials ventured not even to describe.

COUNCIL

Slinger Leger at it again but the past vindicates him

Ald. Alex Fallow's charges that an unnamed Edmonton property developer had offered him a $40,000 cash gift for having supported his cause on the city council is not going to be allowed to die. Ald. Ed Leger, the council's irrascible critic and oft-vindicated mud slinger, picked up the Fallow story last week and announced he would formally move in city council for a judicial inquiry.

The move at first seemed easy of solution. All council had to do to avoid the whole question was to refuse to ask for the inquiry. Mayor Dent has already said he thinks such an inquiry unnecessary because "I don't see ways in which things can be tightened up."

** Like most good stories of early Edmonton, this

In the open

There is nothing new in verbal exchanges between the mayor and a city alderman. It happens all the time, with various degrees of acrimony.

But the latest exchange between Mayor Dent and Ald. Leger, on the Mill Woods land assembly, seems to reflect on city land dealings. Clearly there is innuendo that all is not right.

Mayor Dent has known Ald. Leger long enough to realize Mr. Leger is up to his usual tactics—of giving the impression he knows something when he's only embarking on a fishing expedition.

The alderman led off last month by presenting a list of questions on the Mill Woods development, which were subsequently answered by the commission board. The alderman expressed dissatisfaction with the answers and later presented more questions on the same subject.

Enter the mayor — who had been mentioned in the first set of questions—charging that the alderman overstressed the "secrecy" of land assembly arrangements and that he used innuendo to impugn someone's integrity. The mayor unwisely threw in a barb accusing Ald. Leger of delaying tactics, resulting in higher costs, in connection with an unrelated highway development.

Back comes Ald. Leger, accusing the mayor of fatuous and unbecoming insinuations, and using at the same time the bait of wondering whether the Mill Woods project "was secret from all land developers or owners."

This kind of exchange could go on forever, or at least until the fall civic election, which is perhaps where the questioning would lead. But this is the kind of mud bath which will beautify nothing or nobody.

Ald. Leger is the same man who charged a former city commissioner with dereliction of duty, convicted him on the spot, and even suggested the punishment. The resulting lengthy inquiry, however, completely cleared the commissioner, and was in fact somewhat critical of the alderman himself.

Having burned himself on that one, Ald. Leger now is being more careful. He says less and implies more. He leaves as much as possible to be read between the lines, safe behind the explanation that he's just a city alderman asking some questions.

Nothing wrong with that. But if Ald. Leger has something in mind, or knows something fishy about the land assembly in Mill Woods, let him say it openly, for the benefit of all concerned. And if he really thinks there is something in the air worth clearing, let him ask for an appropriate investigation.

Certainly, with the land assembly an accomplished fact, there should be no reason to withhold from public examination all the pertinent documents. The sooner that's done, the sooner this futile verbal war raging between two city officials will quiet down. And the sooner the people involved can get back to running the city, and away from personal feuds.

THINGS BEST FORGOTTEN DEPT.

In a remarkable editorial the Journal panned Leger's demand for an AHC inquiry in '71.

against such an inquiry if an alderman suggested it.

What he would vote against, he said, was an "aldermanic inquiry," i.e., an investigation conducted by a special committee of council. He had been through two of these already and his attitude was: never again.

But the mayor's reaction would be the same as that of many other aldermen. That is, if the judicial inquiry were suggested, to vote against it might be to imply that one feared what it might reveal.

"Every alderman on council has been cast under a shadow, because of Ald. Fallow's disclosure," said Ald. Leger. Only a judicial inquiry could now clear the air.

Meanwhile, the alderman recalled that he had asked for inquiries before. He produced from his files an *Edmonton Journal* editorial from 1971 wherein his demand at that time for an investigation of the way land was assembled by Alberta Housing Corporation for the Mill Woods development was jeered by the paper as mere words between the alderman and the mayor. Since then the disclosures of the AHC inquiry have filled column after column of the *Journal* itself.

The effect of the editorial, said the alderman, was to deflate the conviction of those on council that the investigation should then have been held, to postpone the course of justice so that in the intervening three years no one knew how many tracks had been covered.

HOUSING

City's cleanup drive claims tomb of 103 Avenue recluse

Ald. Ron Hayter told the city building department he was dissatisfied with the condition of buildings in the Boyle Street area, and the inspectors promptly began a survey of the district. The result in city council last week: One ramshackle house threatened with demolition unless something is done, two condemned outright, six storage sheds ordered torn down. One of the houses told a story.

Few people in the district knew Albert Irsyk as anything other than the recluse who lived at 9523 103 Avenue. He had bought the place in 1953 and even when it was condemned by the board of health in 1967, he had lived on in it with neither heat nor light. He died in it sometime early in 1972 and his body was not discovered for nearly a full year. His house had become his tomb. After a year in the hands of a public trustee who couldn't sell it, city council last week ordered it destroyed.

The house at 10411 95 Street, owned by Victor Dragish, 13319 81 Avenue, was also ordered demolished because neighbors said it was a refuge for transients. The Waterloo, Ont., owners of the duplex 10417 92 Street were given until August to fix it, or it will be torn down. Nevertheless, despite their sordid present, each of the three evidenced on a bright spring day a whisper of the charm they one held for their owners. (See pictures)

TRAFFIC

Tickets by the score greet First Street's jaywalkers

The old Woodward's store went into demolition last week, giving city police one of the greatest jaywalking problems they have faced in years. They responded in character — five men on the job most of the day, handing out $2 jaywalking tickets to every pedestrian they could round up.

Two factors were creating the problem:

First, at 102 Avenue and 100A Street where a wrecking ball was hammering down the building's east wall, a large crowd of spectators gathered, some of them on the street. In addition, the traffic lights were bewildering. They controlled north-south pedestrian movement; nothing controlled east-west movement. This left the officers in something of a dilemma: sometimes

9523 103 AVENUE
For a year it was a tomb.

10417 92 STREET
Upgrade or demolish.

Then at 102 Avenue and 101 Street, the main Woodward's corner, the sidewalk was barricaded, making pedestrian traffic illegal on two of the four crossings of the intersection. People by habit looked only for cars as they crossed, then found themselves confronted by a constable holding a pad. About 300 tickets were given out in three hours. Each was worth a $2 fine.

Meanwhile, Ald. Bill McLean said he would take the matter up with the chief constable. Why, he asked, did not the department station commissionaires or even constables on the sidewalk at the approaches to the barricaded route, warning people away from it, instead of letting them walk into a trap? The police apparently had the idea that after several thousand dollars in fines were levied people would learn to avoid the problem.

Ald. McLean said he had encountered a similar situation earlier in the week at the Ortona Barracks where the Sea Cadets were having an inspection. Parents of the boys could find no adequate parking and left their cars all over one side street. All were dutifully ticketed and when some drivers went to get their cars, they were charged with jay walking. When the situation was explained to the department, he said, most of the tickets were cancelled.

However, the situation was virtually impossible for an individual constable to deal with. "We can hardly work," said one, "on the basis that some laws we enforce and others we don't." So he kept on handing out tickets until told differently.

Tax lawyer's testimony conflicts with Achtem's accounting of fees

Tall and dark-visaged, modishly dressed, he moved little in the witness box, for the most part staring at the lower lines of the ceiling of the court room as he gave testimony in a low voice. Early in the second week of the judicial inquiry into the Alberta Housing Corporation, and outside the courtroom, lawyer Edward P. Achtem said he was very nervous as he told of the manner in which he split some $305,000 in commissions with AHC executive director B. Robert Orysiuk during 1969 land acquisitions for the Mill Woods subdivision. Later in the week he may have had cause to be even more nervous, for another witness, tax lawyer Frank Douglas Jones, in testimony appeared to contradict an important aspect of Mr. Achtem's statements, and to do so most emphatically.

On Tuesday, during questioning by commission counsel Robert McLennan concerning the agreement to split the commissions, Mr. Achtem said he had consulted Mr. Jones about the legality of the agreement on four or five occasions. (This was after Mr. Achtem was granted the protection of the Canada Evidence Act, at which time Mr. Justice J.M. Cairns warned him that such protection did not include protection against perjury.) On Wednesday, Mr. Achtem identified a copy of a trust agreement which specified that Mr. Orysiuk was to receive 50 per cent of Mr. Achtem's commissions for land purchases. He again testified that he had consulted Mr. Jones about the agreement and added:

- Mr. Jones advised him that the arrangement must be under a trust agreement.
- He was not sure what went into such an agreement and asked Mr. Jones to draft one; he then explained what he wanted while Mr. Jones took notes.
- All of this took place in the middle weeks of September, and that subsequently Mrs. Orysiuk typed up the trust agreement, inadvertantly dating it Aug. 28, 1969, the same date that was on the contract with which the AHC hired Mr. Achtem to make land purchases. The trust agreement actually was typed and signed in mid-October.
- Mr. Jones had assured him there was nothing illegal about the trust agreement.

On Thursday Mr. Jones flew in from Toronto and, after delays for arguments concerning client-solicitor privileges, took the stand to testify. He confirmed that Mr. Achtem had consulted him in mid-September 1969, but stated at that time he was restricting his practice entirely to taxation matters.

"Mr. Achtem has testified before the inquiry," said Mr. McLennan, "that he instructed you that he was to receive a commission from the Alberta Housing

Corporation, that he had received those instructions from one Robert Orysiuk, executive director of the Alberta Housing Corporation, and that he had subsequently agreed to share that commission with Mr. Orysiuk. Did he instruct you in that matter?"

Further argument on privilege delayed proceedings at that point, but after Mr. Justice Cairns declared that no privilege existed, the question was put once more.

"At the initial interview," said Mr. Jones, "I did not receive that information. I advised him only on taxation matters."

"Did you give any advice on the legality of Mr. Achtem giving a split on his commission to Mr. Orysiuk?"

"I did not," Mr. Jones emphatically declared.

After the brief testimony, Mr. Achtem's lawyer, James C. Redmond, stated that he needed more information in order to conduct his cross-examination. "I fail to see what the problem is," declared Mr. Justice Cairns. "Your client said one thing and this gentleman has said exactly the opposite."

During the cross-examination, Mr. Jones said his dealings with Mr. Achtem took only a couple of weeks and that he confined his advice to tax matters and then only as they related to the commissions. At one point Mr. Redmond asked: "Do you recall asking 'Are you absolutely sure there is nothing wrong with this?' "

"I don't recall," replied Mr. Jones. "If that was said, my reply would have related only to tax matters."

"But you don't recall?"

"I don't remember that specific wording at all."

A short time later, after further questioning, Mr. Jones declared: "As I understand it, the (trust) agreement had already been entered into when I heard of it . . . it was a *fait accompli* . . . "

When Mr. Redmond finished, Mr. McLennan asked again if the transaction concerning the trust agreement had already been entered into when Mr. Jones was approached, that "the question of the advisibility of the deal never arose."

"Indeed, it was already done," replied Mr. Jones. "That's why the tax problem arose."

On Friday, the inquiry was startled to learn that a key witness in the matter of the $2.2 million AHC loan from Germany in 1969, Montreal financial agent Victor Farkas, had decided against appearing to testify. The court cannot summon people from outside the province. Mr. McLennan explained that Mr. Farkas had previously said he was willing to attend, but that when had retained legal counsel and was now not willing to attend. His evidence, said Mr. McLennan, was critical in explanation of the disbursement of $198,000, the portion of the loan which has not been accounted for. Serious implications could be drawn from his refusal, he stated, and the possibility of the commission sitting in Montreal should be looked into.

"He's the last man in Canada to know anything about the loan," observed Mr. Justice Cairns. "His refusal to come here may or may not raise implications on which I will comment at the proper time. You should take such evidence as is open to you by obtaining the assistance of the Quebec courts, which can be done."

When the inquiry recommenced Tuesday following a week's adjournment, Tony Melvin told how he and his

RELUCTANT JONES
Buying ticket home.

partner Robert Simpson, both employees of the national revenue department at the time, made some fast profits through land purchase and sale in Mill Woods in October 1969. In one instance, he said, they took an option on a piece of property which was split into 150 and 10 acre portions, putting up $1,000 on an offer to purchase at $2,500 an acre. This was done Oct. 10, and a day or two later they turned over the option to Frank S. Lieber, who shared offices with Mr. Achtem. They were then informed Mr. Achtem wanted to buy the land and decided to sell the 150-acre portion at $2,600 an acre, for a profit of $15,000. The following spring the 10-acre portion was sold at $5,000 an acre, showing a profit of $25,000. They dealt directly with Mr. Achtem in Mr. Lieber's office on the first deal, he said, the day after they gave the option to Mr. Lieber.

explained Mr. Melvin, "he suggested that this property was being bought for a housing development . . . would be bought up by the city and for some housing authority, and if we didn't sell it would be expropriated."

"And a $15,000 profit in three days wasn't bad either," observed Mr. McLennan drily. "I agree," the witness replied.

Mr. Melvin testified that he and his partner did not know "for a fact" that a land assembly was taking place, but were aware that something was happening because there was great selling activity at substantial prices, information which Mr. Simpson received from area farmers.

Confirmation of documents related to the German loan was next provided by assistant deputy provincial treasurer John McLean Campbell Currie, who revealed at one point that the file concerning the loan was not put together until after the new government came in in 1971 (Mr. Orysiuk's activities under investigation by the inquiry took place during the previous Social Credit administration.)

Mr. Currie introduced figures which showed that the loan has become a very expensive one. The effective rate of interest at the time it was acquired was 10.81 per cent and the Deutschmark was valued at 27 cents Canadian. By October 1973, the mark was at 41½ cents and the effective interest rate at 14.94 per cent. Interest on the loan is paid each year, but the principal amount is to be repaid in one sum at the end of 15 years (1984). The amount required to repay the $2.2 million loan (of which the corporation received only $2,002,000) as of last May 17 would have been $3,275,536, said Mr. Currie.

During the same period, he testified, two other government corporations made $15 million loans at interest rates of from 8.2 to 8.66 per cent inside the country. Deputy provincial treasurer F.C. Stewart had been in Germany examining the money situation and had reported back that it was bad, that interest rates were high and that they would be going higher with the revaluation of the mark. When asked for Mr. Stewart's reaction to the AHC loan, Mr. Currie said, "He was aghast." But the letter of intent signed by Mr. Orysiuk was considered binding and the deal was allowed to go through.

Mr. Currie said there was no reason why the AHC should have paid a higher interest rate than other corporations. "The provincial guarantee is the main point," he stated. "With the provincial guarantee you get the same interest rate."

Mr. Achtem then took the stand, and

since then, and since 1969 in association with Lieber, Koch & Co. He stressed, however, that he was never in partnership in the firm, but simply shared office expenses and secretarial help, not income. He operated for himself, he made it clear. He said he first met Mr. Orysiuk 15 years before 1969 when the latter was a customer at the service station of Mr. Achtem's father. He came to know him better after graduation, drew up his will and acted for him on two speeding charges.

Mr. Orysiuk approached him in August 1969, said Mr. Achtem, and on Aug. 22, at a meeting which also included assistant executive director, now executive vice-president, Doug C. McColl (throughout his testimony, Mr. Achtem said that every move and every decision made in consultation with the corporation included contact with both Mr. Orysiuk and Mr. McColl). The plan to acquire Mill Woods was outlined to him and he was told it was highly secret and confidential. He was asked if he would act as a buying agent and the next day at another meeting he accepted, setting five per cent as his commission rate, as opposed to the normal seven per cent for dealings outside the city. He also asked that his commission be paid to him in installments over a five-year period, explaining in answer to repeated questions that this was partly for income tax purposes but mostly because he was concerned that full-time work on the project would affect the rest of his practice and he wanted to be sure of income in subsequent years.

A contract was subsequently drawn up and was typed in the AHC office August 28, 1969, by Mrs. Orysiuk while she and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. McColl and Mr. and Mrs. Achtem were present. He acquired the first piece of property the following day and within two weeks had acquired 11 parcels at a cost of about $2 million.

It was when he was asked if he had any assistance in the work that Mr. Achtem sought protection of the Canada Evidence Act. It was granted and he stated that he obtained the general assistance of Mr. Orysiuk. "I never originally asked for his assistance — he was always just there when I needed him." He said he also received help from Mr. McColl, a land appraiser with whom he discussed land prices and from whom he received authority for and limits on spending. But working under great strain and needing help he found he "received greater assistance from Mr. Orysiuk — much greater assistance."

Mr. Achtem stated he was trying to do a good job, but that he was nervous and on tranquilizers and needed the guidance Mr. Orysiuk was giving him. "Are you saying Mr. Orysiuk was a comfort to you?" Mr. McLennan asked. Mr. Achtem replied that he looked upon Mr. Orysiuk's help as a general service, and that he could not have done a good job without his constant aid. He said that two weeks after he started the job he suggested to his wife at breakfast he should pay for those services by giving Mr. Orysiuk half of his commissions and that he would see a lawyer to determine that it was possible to do so. "Nothing had been prearranged," he stated. "This was the first time it came to my mind — talking with my wife."

He said he approached Mr. Orysiuk with the proposal and that Mr. Orysiuk at first was hesitant because he did not think it would be right. Mr. Achtem assured Mr. Orysiuk that another lawyer had said it was all right and on that basis Mr. Orysiuk agreed. "If there had been anything wrong — any illegalities — we wouldn't have done it,"

The boy who once saw his city's past demolished assures that the old post office clock keeps chiming

Architect Artur Adamczyk has salvaged what he could of the old post office building. It wasn't much. The building itself, which he and fellow city planners would have liked to see saved, was gone. The clock tower, which they would also have liked to see saved, was gone. Only the clock was left. And Mr. Adamczyk, working largely in his own time, designed the new tower that would house the clock. City council last week approved the design for the tower, and ordered it erected in Plaza Square at 101A Avenue and 100 Street, just outside the new Edmonton Plaza Hotel. But how even the clock was saved is a long story.

It begins in Warsaw in 1939 when the invading German army carried orders to demolish the city. Eighty per cent of it was in fact destroyed, says Mr. Adamczyk, a fact not lost even on the four-year-old boy who remembers the enemy's arrival, and the constant destruction that followed over the next six years.

But the boy grew up, attended the Warsaw Polytechnical University,

Finland, later to Canada, taking up a position with the city of Edmonton planning office in 1968. Today, at 39, he loves the city, but — like other architects and city planners — doesn't like to see the past thrown away.

That's why they discreetly opposed plans for the demolition of the post office. But economics prevailed. Restoration of the building would have been so expensive it would be absurd.

So the building came down and in its place the projected Edmonton Plaza Hotel was destined to rise, planned by architect Rina Negrin of Vancouver. Perhaps, some of the traditionalists argued, the tower and clock from the post office could be preserved and used as a centrepiece for little Plaza Park in front of the hotel.

Too big, said Mr. Negrin, too big and too bulky. So the city asked the hotel architects to see if ways could be found to save at least the clock.

But no ways were found until Mr. Adamczyk offered his services. The city agreed, provided the new clock tower met the approval of both

CONSERVATIVES

Hard work back home leads to victory over incumbent

There is uncertainty nationally about the makeup of the next Parliament following the July 8 election, with many predicting another minority government, either Liberal or Conservative. No such doubt appears to exist in Alberta, however, where Conservatives won all 19 seats in 1972 and may well do the same again. Liberal, NDP and Social Credit parties are having trouble finding candidates for all ridings while the Conservatives are having trouble in the opposite direction. The trouble is most acute in Pembina where, last week, the sitting member of Parliament was defeated as the official Conservative candidate and may now run against his party's nominee as an independent conservative.

Dan Hollands, 46-year-old Sherwood Park area farmer, won the nomination and election in 1972 on the retirement of Jack Bigg, who had held the riding and its predecessor (Athabasca) since 1958. After only 18 months in office, he returned home after Parliament dissolved to find that another man had gathered strong support among party members. Peter Elzinga, 30, also a farmer, makes no apologies for his action. "It was just hard work and determination," he says. Since being defeated by Mr. Hollands at the last nomination, "I have been working for this nomination for 18 months and when it came I had the delegates all sewed up."

Without rancor, Mr. Hollands observes that he did not have quite as much time. He arrived back May 10 and quickly discovered that the nomination meeting had been called for May 21. Under the unusual constitution of the riding association, zone meetings had to be held to elect delegates to the nomination meeting and these were set for May 16. In essence, Mr. Hollands was left with four days in which to try to catch up with Mr. Elzinga's efforts. "I knew the thing was not going to be good," he recalls. "I knew I didn't have enough time." As it turned out, he was right — Mr. Elzinga won on the first ballot, 419 to 304, with house builder Al Squair a poor third at 65.

DEFEATED HOLLANDS
Incumbent ran out of time.

At week's end, Mr. Hollands was still seriously considering whether or not to run. Since the nomination meeting his telephone has been ringing constantly, hundreds of people urging him to run and offering support, many whom he does not know personally. Jack Horner, outspoken Conservative member for Crowfoot, has offered to speak for him in the constituency anywhere and at any time. "My entire campaign organization from the last election has strongly urged me to run," notes Mr. Hollands. But if he does run, he says, it will be because of the principles involved, not because he is so anxious to hold the office.

"I was hardly there long enough to know if I really want to be the MP," he explains. "I certainly don't need it as a job — the salary means nothing. But I do feel I have a responsibility to the people of this riding now and I have to this has not been the case. "Mainly," he says, "I feel there was not enough grassroots involvement in this constituency. What I would like to see more is people in this constituency expressing themselves and taking part in policy discussions and decisions which I could pass on as their member of Parliament." To achieve this, he suggests, he would take part in meetings in all parts of the riding on a continuing basis.

But Mr. Hollands has discovered that this is a difficult thing to do. He was able to visit the constituency most weekends and did, he explains, but as a freshman MP he had to stick close to Ottawa the rest of the time. "Under the pressures of a minority government situation," he says, "Mr. Stanfield urged us at the beginning to stay in the House as much as possible because a confidence vote could come at any time."

He knew months ago that Mr. Elzinga was spending time gathering support, but could do nothing about it and did not even feel that he should. "The thing that bothers me," he states, "is not that I was contested, but that a precedent has been set where anyone can start the day after an election to organize and the sitting member can't do anything about it. I couldn't just come back and work for my own nomination and shirk my duties in Ottawa." He adds that if he allows this situation to pass the same thing could happen to the next MP, and a continuance of it would lead to chaos.

No other sitting Conservative members in the area are having this trouble. Last Tuesday Bill Skoreyko was renominated without opposition for his

CONFIDENT SKOREYKO
Seeking seventh victory.

seventh election try in Edmonton East (he won the other six since 1958). With his years of experience, he had no difficulty launching his election campaign at the nomination meeting, lashing out at the Liberal government for its complete lack of action to halt inflation.

"If they have done anything," says the veteran member, "they have encouraged inflation by the continuing massive expansion of government spending. Since 1963 there has been a 211 per cent increase in federal spending and it is now getting beyond all reason. There must be reductions."

He cites budget figures to prove his case. In 1963-64 federal spending was $6.88 billion. It gradually rose, year by year, until in 1972-73 it was $16.12 billion. "Then they brought in that budget," shouts Mr. Skoreyko. "They wanted to jump the spending by 26 per cent from last year — up to 21 billion dollars." (The precise figure is $21,411,347,529.) That is the budget which was defeated in the House of Commons, bringing on the current election.

One way in which Mr. Skoreyko says a Conservative government would attack the problem would be to thoroughly review and probably reduce what he terms "give-away programs." He cites DREE, LIP, Opportunities for Youth and the Company of Young Canadians as programs which should be investigated.

He explains that the party's proposal for wage and price controls is necessary to allow a Conservative government a chance to attack inflation. "With control for 60 to 90 days, we'll be able to study the situation. There is information in the hands of the government to which the Conservatives take over we'll be able to study it and do what Trudeau and company are not doing — to get to the source of the trouble and take action. But we will need the time a short period of wage and price controls will provide."

The situation was similar at the Edmonton West Conservative nomination meeting Wednesday night, where former House Speaker Marcel Lambert was renominated. He has been the member for the riding since 1957 and was unopposed. He was a bit concerned about the nomination procedure, however, and indicated he felt it might be better if he had some opposition. One of the provisions of the constitution is that nomination papers be filed more than two weeks prior to the convention. "We have pretty tight rules here," observed Mr. Lambert. "They're actually too tight, I think, and it makes it hard for other people. I'd like to see it changed." This was also the annual meeting of the constituency association and, oddly enough, later in the evening proposals were made for a study of the constitution and possible changes in nomination procedures.

John Hill, association president, sounded a warning which may be heard in other ridings during the campaign. "The one thing we have to guard against is a feeling of complacency," he cautioned. "We've won this seat before, we can win it again — but only if we all work as though we might lose it." The same warning was sounded by W. Roy Watson, the party's western region vice-president who was present as an association member, as were provincial education minister Lou Hyndman and MLAs Les Young (Edmonton-Jasper Place) and Ernie Jamison (St. Albert), whose constituencies lie within the much larger federal one.

Mr. Lambert also launched his campaign, again hitting at inflation and Liberal inactivity in that field. "I put forward the motion on the budget that brought down the government," he remarked. "I have done so on every budget since 1967 and in every case, bar one, the motion included references to inflation and the Trudeau government has done nothing about it."

"It's just a question of management," he said at a later point. "We needed an election to get this sorted out. Trudeau has called it a needless election, but his administration had lost control of the House of Commons — there was no hand on the rudder — and this Parliament had to come to an end."

He also hammered at the Liberal government's approach to the oil situation and its efforts to control oil prices. "It was a deliberate attack on Alberta," he declared. "It was, on the Donald Macdonald) and the government, a blatant move to take complete control of the oil industry in Alberta."

It is expected that Mr. Skoreyko and Mr. Lambert, both of whom had sizeable majorities against strong Liberal opponents in 1972, will win again. And even the situation in Pembina is not as bad as it might appear. If Mr. Hollands decides to run against Mr. Elzinga some fear the split Conservative vote could let a Liberal slip in. However, if the vote remains the same as in 1972, the two men could split the Conservative vote and both come out ahead of any opponent. Mr. Hollands polled 23,864 votes against the 9,879 of his nearest opponent, Liberal John Borger. Three others trailed far behind.

SOCIAL CREDIT

Party may be in decline, but candidates aren't

The Social Credit Party burst upon the Alberta political scene in 1935, startling the country by sweeping into provincial power behind "Bible Bill" Aberhart and winning 15 of 17 federal seats in the same year. Confident of success in the early years, the party pushed into other provinces at the federal level, but never with much success. In Alberta, however, they continued to take from 10 to 13 seats in the five federal elections preceding that of 1958, when the power of the Diefenbaker steamroller hit the province, captured all 17 seats for the Conservatives and dealt Social Credit a blow from which it has never recovered. Last week in Edmonton a multiple nomination meeting, which produced three candidates instead of a planned

ENTHUSIASTIC BECK

five, indicated the low estate to which the party has fallen.

Advertised as a five-constituency meeting (Edmonton West, Edmonton Centre, Edmonton East, Edmonton-Strathcona and Pembina), it was attended by only 53 people . . . including the speakers. At 7:45 p.m., only Edmonton West and Centre had decided to hold their nomination meetings. When proceedings began at 8:20 p.m., it was announced that Edmonton-Strathcona also would nominate. The other two never did. The majority of those attending appeared to be past 60, with a half dozen young people.

But if the party seems to be in decline, its candidates are not, and those on hand presented a stirring display of determination to win in the July 8 election. Gerry K. J. Beck, who came to Canada from Germany 20 years ago, displayed a fiery enthusiasm which caught the imagination of those present and will undoubtedly have its effect during the campaign. He explained the reason behind the unusual meeting. It was originally to be only for Edmonton West, he said, but then it was decided to ask others to join in. "You save some money, right?" he asked. "Why spend 50 here and 50 there? Be efficient! If the government would take the same approach we could save millions of dollars."

In the nominations for Edmonton West the name of Edmonton lawyer J. Martin Hattersley was put forward. Mr. Hattersley, however, who lost badly in Edmonton Centre in 1972, said that the pressure of his work as the party's national president prevented him from accepting. John Ludwig, 42-year-old dean of business administration at Alberta College, was then nominated,

LUDWIG & HATTERSLEY
Nominee and national chief

Mr. Hattersley moved that nominations close and Mr. Ludwig became the candidate. Shortly after, he opened his campaign by attacking inflation and all other political parties who do nothing about it while stating that Social Credit economic and monetary policies could cure the situation.

Mr. Trudeau cleverly allowed an election to be called, said Mr. Ludwig, instead of calling on the governor general to let Mr. Stanfield form a government, a situation which would have showed there is no difference between the two parties. Leadership, he added, is going to be a question during the election. "Trudeau was to be a great leader," he declared, "like Moses leading the children of Israel out of the wilderness. Well, I think we're in a greater wilderness now than we were before."

The nomination in Edmonton Centre went to the 40-year-old Mr. Beck, a real estate agent. He, too, expounded his party's monetary policies as the cure for inflation, insisting that interest rates and federal debt money can be done away with and foreign borrowing ended "because we can create our own wealth here." He also had hard words for the two major parties, making reference to the Conservative plan for a 90-day wage and price freeze and adding: "Is that as far ahead as they can see? Ninety days ahead? And they want to be our leaders?"

The Liberals, he noted, had a different answer for inflation. "Trudeau says the country is strong. Sure the country is strong — if the country wasn't strong, it would be bankrupt by ..."

against teacher William Pelech, 47, who lost badly in the riding last election. Mr. Oddson won and Mr. Pelech later explained he would be running in Pembina, to which he had recently moved. "I just went into the contest," said Mr. Pelech, "because if he (Mr. Oddson) hadn't been opposed he wouldn't have accepted the nomination."

Mr. Hattersley later spoke at length, condemning inflation and the political parties and economic system which he said caused it. A Social Credit government, he said, would place controls on "big finance," do away with interest, force banks to carry full cash reserves and take complete control of the credit system. He felt the Quebec branch (Ralliement des Creditistes) would increase its seats in Parliament from the present 15 while more would be elected in the west. "It's not very far, as I see it, to the position of balance of power in the minority situation I foresee."

But there are money problems for the party other than national economics. A collection was taken at the meeting to help meet the cost of bumper stickers and posters for candidates, a cost the provincial committee is holding at $30 each by buying in bulk. There is another cost which the party may well have to meet again — in 1972 all 19 candidates lost their $200 election deposits.

LIBERALS

Ald. Evans pledges to be 'strong voice' in Ottawa

With absenteeism as an issue and apathy as an obstacle, Ald. Una McLean Evans launched her second campaign as Liberal candidate for Edmonton East last week by promising to be "a strong voice . . . working for this city's needs."

Mrs. Evans was unopposed at the convention, in sharp contrast to the hotly contested 1972 session where 700 delegates favored her candidacy over lawyer Pat Shewchuk. This time, about one-tenth as many of the party faithful showed up to hear local association president Michael K. Power attack Progressive Conservative MP Bill Skoreyko's voting record and to applaud Senator J. Harper Prowse's folksy analysis of the Liberal position.

Without mentioning the incumbent's name, Mr. Power asked, "What did we sent to Ottawa the last time? He stated his keen desire to represent the people of Edmonton East, but failed to do so." According to information provided by a Liberal research team, he said, Mr. Skoreyko was absent from the House more than 60 per cent sat during the past 18 months, including

ALD. UNA EVANS
Accepting nomination

critical of Quarterback Trudeau unless we send the rest of the team," Mr. Power declared.

"It's an unhealthy situation to have this 19-0 imbalance (of Conservatives vs. Liberals), and I think we can change it this time," Ald. Evans said confidently in accepting the nomination by Allan Wachowich, her campaign manager. "A strong voice is needed desperately in the House of Commons, and I know — and can work for — this city's needs."

Mrs. Evans was critical of the Opposition for defeating the government's budget, saying there were a number of measures, such as federal tax exemptions for rapid transit vehicles and water treatment equipment, "which could have saved money for Edmonton homeowners." She also promised to work with citizens' groups to push for obtaining full benefits from the National Housing Act which provides assistance for neighborhood improvement.

Sen. Prowse, who led Alberta Liberals to their high-water mark in the 1950s when the party held 15 seats in the provincial legislature, urged voters not to be confused by campaign oratory. "No matter what the Opposition says, inflation is not the issue. The hell it is — it's the disease." As for Opposition leader Robert Stanfield's call for a 90-day period of price and wage controls, the senator snorted: "Price and wage controls, are like pregnancy. You didn't get just a little bit; you've gotta take the whole caboodle!"

To underscore the grassroots flavour of the Edmonton East campaign, two of Mrs. Evans' backers passed through the crowd with white plastic dishpans at the end of the meeting, collecting about change — on her behalf.

The alderman's final words were in the form of advice to would-be politicians: "Don't put dates on your signs and posters, so they can be used the next time. That's why ours are ready to pick up at the door on your way out . . ."

THE NDP

Lewis no help to a dim cause but hopes rising in Strathcona

To the NDP, Alberta is barren ground — the only western province where it has failed to form a government and in federal politics an area where it runs a consistent third. Nevertheless party leader David Lewis made Edmonton one of his kickoff points for the campaign last week. He endorsed the principle that Alberta petro-chemicals should be processed locally, but then bluntly refused to identify himself with Premier Peter Lougheed's threats to cut off oil to rival Sarnia. To struggling workers, like those in Edmonton-Strathcona where the party for two years has been gathering an increasingly active organization, the visit seemed of little help.

Sporting a plaid suit with checkered tie and mod shirt, his daisy emblem in the lapel, the party's defiance of Prime Minister Trudeau's "David the Daisy" misfortune, the NDP leader showed up with his entourage in a MacDonald Hotel salon, failing barely to conceal an evident fatigue.

The premier of Alberta, he said, could be compared to the Middle Eastern oil barons who cut back oil exports to unfriendly countries. The "kind of militancy" Premier Lougheed was showing to Ontario, he did not show to the U.S. The Lougheed threat to keep the federal government out of the oil sands development was both "empty" and "cheap." However, he added, the Liberals by defending the Sarnia development clearly demonstrated that they were more interested in Ontario votes than votes from Alberta. "The Liberals know Ontario is the province where the election fight is," he said, because Ontario could give them or withhold a majority.

Later before more than 2,000 delegates attending the party's Edmonton East nomination convention at the Beverly Crest Motor Inn, he lashed out at two oil companies — Texaco and Amoco Canada — for cancelling their oil exploration programs as a protest against the federal budget. "It shows how rich and powerful they are to be able to cease exploration at a time when all companies have been telling the public the rush for new oil supplies is essential."

for misleading the public. Imperial had said that of its total $3 billion revenue, $600,000 was paid the government in taxes. It was "just not true." Much of the money was collected from the customer directly as provincial and federal sales taxes. Gulf advertised that it drills nine holes before it finds one with oil in it. The ratio of dry holes to producing wells was actually three to one, said Mr. Lewis.

The meeting saw Bill Kobluk, 34 a junior high teacher in the separate school system, nominated to run for the party in Edmonton East. His was the second nomination the party made in Edmonton last week. In Strathcona, the candidate is Mrs. Lila Fahlman, the pert and quick-minded spokesman for the Strathcona association's campaign against the Commonwealth Games bylaw last winter, a campaign that provided the association with a rallying point in advance of the election.

Though the party's prospects are dim, party officials nevertheless see a number of factors as gradually breaking down Alberta resistance to its cause: One is provincial leader Grant Notley's solo role in the legislature which gathers him publicity out of proportion to his party strength. The other is the fact that three other western provinces have NDP governments. The third is the conviction that the party is imperceptibly gaining respectability, much to the distress of its "waffle group" radicals. "Any way you look at it," said one party veteran, "it's been a long way from the Regina Manifesto."

NATIONAL LEADER DAVID LEWIS

CHARTERS

Logistics behind Ward move to Toronto headquarters

Max Ward had not intended to announce the move for some time, but last week the word leaked out, and electronic and printed media spread the word across Canada — Wardair Canada Ltd., of which he is founder and president, plans to move its headquarters and maintenance operations entirely to Toronto . . . abandoning Edmonton except as a base for sales and passenger service.

The 40 employees at the country's largest charter airline's (*ER, Jan. 4, 1974*) downtown office and the approximately 100 working at Wardair's International Airport hangar don't have to worry about packing or looking for other Edmonton jobs for awhile, though. Mr. Ward says that the move could not conceivably take place for some time, given the present year and a half remaining on the hangar lease and the fact that Wardair has not yet begun to even look at any facilities in Toronto.

The move does look as though it definitely will be made, in spite of Mr. Ward's comment that "Alberta is the last place we *want* to move out of." The basic problem with the Alberta location, according to Mr. Ward, is "logistics," which the Oxford Dictionary defines as "the art of supplying and maintaining a fleet." That art, says the president of the 25-year-old company, is hard to master when the operations are divided as they are at present between Edmonton and Toronto. The headquarters and facilities for the two 707 jets are in Edmonton, while the company's 747 has to be stationed in Toronto since there are no facilities large enough here.

On top of the facilities problems, Mr. Ward also mentioned the significant fact that approximately 60 per cent of Wardair's traffic comes out of the Toronto area. The Toronto airport also works under a curfew, being closed from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., Mr. Ward explained, allowing maintenance to be accomplished during a time when they could not be flying out of the airport anyway, all of which adds up to greater efficiency, and better earnings. "We have to go where the business is, and where it is logistically best," Mr. Ward commented.

But lest anyone begin thinking Edmonton is being totally abandoned or will be ignored by the new Eastern-

AIRMAN WARD
Reluctant to move.

increasing the number of flights in this area." Wardair's executive vice president T.L. Spalding added that northern operations — which are already extensive and where Mr. Ward began the company — will be upgraded with a new hangar at Yellowknife capable of handling 707 jet traffic. So Alberta will continue to get service from Wardair but will lose the personable Mr. Ward to the East, where the majority of his market is. Asked of some of the things he will miss of the wild rose province, Mr. Ward mused and replied: "The good labor pool and no provincial taxes."

LABOR

CSA president says group not just a 'weak sister'

Last week's Canadian Labor Congress convention concluded that if some changes aren't made in the provincial Civil Service Association, the organization will be taken over by the CLC. The ultimatum came as a result of a resolution submitted, debated and referred to the incoming executive. The resolution — submitted by the Canadian Union of Public Employees and the Canadian Union of Postal Workers — was directed with the intent of having organizations like the CSA become affiliates with CUPE, something CSA president Bill Broad considers not likely to happen, and what his organization opposes.

Taking another swipe at the CUPE-led action after the convention, Mr. Broad characterizes the position CUPE had built itself into as "untenable. They

Provincial government employee organizations have been traditionally considered as "weak sisters" in the labor movement, Mr. Broad says, a position which he finds hard to quarrel with in light of history, but the term does not have universal application. In the case of CSA, he says it was an exception because of the militant stands that have led to two strikes this past winter. This ought to, he thinks, place the CSA among the "more militant, progressive and labor-oriented groups in the Canadian labor force," as the resolution defines CUPE-type unions.

Nonetheless, president Broad says that the CSA and government employee organizations of Newfoundland, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island are beginning working toward building a national organization. These four provincial groups are presently affiliated with the CLC and may soon be joined by the Nova Scotia group, which is seeking affiliation, and Saskatchewan and Manitoba, both of which will consider affiliation later this year.

The CSA and similar unions have until the end of 1975 under the CLC resolution to form the national union, or be taken over by the Labor Congress. Mr. Broad does not view the resolution as a threat, though, but more as prodding to do what needs to be done. "The four provincial affiliates are meeting now and we'll succeed; we've even chosen a tentative name for the organization — the Canadian Alliance of Government Employees." This planned organization — with a potential membership of 200,000 — would obviously rival CUPE in size and power, possibly engendering a further kind of "jealousy."

At present the rivalry seems to be caught up in a little war of terminology. CUPE characterizes itself as a union, and in the resolution the CSA and its weak sisters are called associations. The use of this term upsets Mr. Broad almost more than any other part of the resolution. He details various instances of alliances and associations being recognized as unions, and underscores that the CSA is a union in every sense that CUPE is.

One other little point that bristles Mr. Broad is the way the labor movement "blames provincial organizations like the CSA for the legislation that they work under." Here the question, according to Mr. Broad, revolves around the fact that the people of the province, obviously including many labor people have elected officials who insist on

laws." He offers a letter

PRESIDENT BROAD
Affiliation unlikely.

evidence that the union has taken a definite stand and is doing what it can to change what he terms "apparently capricious anomalies" in present legislation, which, as an example, has non-academic employees from the province's universities working under the Crown Agencies Employee Relations Act; those of provincial colleges under the Alberta Labor Act, and those of the institutes of technology, such as NAIT, under the Public Service Act. Mr. Broad shakes his head as he concludes that "sometimes I feel as though I'm the only one who knows the mess of the situation."

Caught between government injunctions which halted the ALCB strike by the CSA this winter and CUPE resolutions which threaten the extinction of CSA as an independent organization, Mr. Broad plots the course of his organization toward a national union and attempts to exert all the influence he can on provincial policies to the benefit of government employees.

AIRLINES

Airwest confident rival won't get more routes

Western Airlines plans to resume service into Edmonton July 1, and has even bigger ideas for this city, although they will be encountering some opposition from rival Hughes Airwest. Edmonton was a Western terminal until Jan. 1, 1962 when the company was granted a "temporary suspension" of its service here. The U.S.-Canada bilateral air agreement signed May 8 awarded Edmonton as a terminal to Western for two routes, with one apiece going to Hughes Airwest and Northwest Airlines.

Last week Western announced from — asking the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board to allow termination of flights from Denver and Great Falls in Edmonton. Further (to the temporary surprise of an Airwest spokesman), Western made a separate filing for new routes to Edmonton and Calgary from San Franciso, Los Angeles and Las Vegas. These flights would be non-stop, cutting out the intermediate stops presently (from June 1) in Airwest's Edmonton-Calgary-Spokane-Las Vegas-Los Angeles route, and Western's planned Edmonton-Calgary-Denver-Los Angeles and Edmonton-Calgary-Great Falls, with on-line connections to Las Vegas and San Francisco.

The Western filing follows one by Airwest dated Sept. 21, 1973, prompting the Airwest spokesman's comment that Western "has suddenly learned how to pronounce Edmonton." A Western spokesman retorted that his company was working last week on facilities to be occupied at International Airport and looked forward eventually to establishing a ticket agency in the city. The Western official also feels that under the present route system — in which Edmontonians usually fly to Vancouver and catch a non-stop to San Francisco or Los Angeles — Western Airlines serves a key Canada-California link. The hope seems to be that this present passenger use will promote Western's bid for a more direct route.

The hearings have yet to even have a beginning date set — Western estimates the process may take nine months to a year — but only one American carrier will be chosen in the end. (More accurately, one U.S. carrier will serve Edmonton's travelers to Las Vegas; one Canadian company, yet to be named, and one U.S. line will be chosen for San Francisco and Los Angeles.) "We ought to get the route," says the Airwest spokesman bluntly. The route is generally considered Airwest territory, he added, and his company is so confident that it may not even oppose Western's representative noted — whoever gets those routes will defin-

western's representative noted — whoever gets those routes will definitely have an advantage in garnering air travelers from Edmonton.

ROAD RACERS

ROAD RACES

It's a different situation when you're the only entry

Every year on Victoria Day for 12 years, men and women of Edmonton have run through the streets of the city in a race sponsored by the *Journal*. One might ask why a newspaper would sponsor such an event as last week's race, and in most cities the answer forthcoming from the promotion department — possibly buried among platitudes of community service — is "we're trying to increase our circulattion." That particular answer doesn't have as strong an application here, for the *Journal* is the city's only daily newspaper, reaching virtually all of Edmonton's households. Granted, continual promotion is needed at any rate, but as a *Journal* spokesman said, "the race doesn't sell any papers."

Perhaps some of the race's history explains how the paper got involved and continues to be. Actually, legend might better describe the origins of the race, for those now in charge of it have only vague sketches of the beginnings, which go back to the 1930s. It seems that a race of this type was held in those days, continued for a decade or so, and stopped. The revival of the Edmonton Road Race under a new format and sponsorship came about in 1963 when members of some local athletic clubs asked that the *Journal* promote the event. Since that first year, when only a dozen or so men ran, to last week's turnout of 175 the race has become a standard happening of the city, a part of the *Journal's* participation as one of Edmonton's institutions in the life of the city. As an institution, the paper is returning part of its profits back to the enhancement of life in the city through diverse programs such as this.

This year's race saw perennial first-placer John Eccleston finish in 24 minutes, 15 seconds, leading the pack of 173 finishers. The 32-year-old Sherwood Park resident has now won the race four times and finished second the other four times he has entered. His record time still stands at 23:41 and will have

Alberta's industrial future could rest on Lougheed's war against Sarnia project

The size, shape, wealth, influence and attitude of the Edmonton of 1994 were being largely determined this week in the realm of federal-provincial politics. On the provincial side, an economy-conscious Premier Peter Lougheed seemed resolved to sell the provincial inheritance — oil and natural gas — in such a way that he would assure an income for the province long after the resources were gone. On the federal side, Energy Minister Donald Macdonald seemed equally resolved that Alberta resources would be available as required for the eastern industrial complex, even if by providing them Alberta was cutting its own throat economically. Both sides were refusing to yield and the result was a new strain on the bruised and battered federation called Canada.

For Edmontonians, the controversy could almost be envisioned in pictures: Would the Edmonton area 20 years from now be the centre of a new manufacturing complex as the gulf ports have become in Texas? Would Fort Saskatchewan become a centre for the manufacture of the byproducts of natural gas — everything from film cans to anti-freeze? Or would Edmonton and environs remain essentially a distribution centre for primary producers, oil and agriculture, doomed to disintegrate industrially whenever the oil ran out?

Behind that question lay the premier's almost vehement opposition to the plans for what is called Petrosar, a joint venture owned 51 per cent by the government-controlled Polysar Ltd. of Sarnia, 16.33 per cent each by Union Carbide Ltd., of Toronto, Du Pont of Canada Ltd. of Montreal, and Koch Canada Fuels Ltd. Petrosar would produce at Sarnia one billion pounds of ethylene a year, the base product of the plastics industry, and would make also a range of other petrochemicals. Chief among these are butadiene and isobutylene which are used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. To do all this Petrosar wants 10 per cent of Alberta's crude oil production, i.e., about 170,000 barrels a day. The premier fears that by providing oil for this purpose, Petrosar's products would ultimately come into competition with those being produced by Alberta chemical plants. He has therefore threatened to refuse Alberta oil for this purpose, and in response federal Energy Minister Donald Macdonald has threatened to use his government's [illegible] as a means of development and were drawn into the controversy:

First is the joint undertaking of Dome Petroleum Ltd. and Dow Chemical of Canada Ltd. to put two plants at Fort Saskatchewan, one that will remove ethane from Alberta natural gas, manufacture it into ethylene, then ship it to Sarnia in a projected pipeline, the other to manufacture a wide variety of plastic products. The first plant would cost $75 million, the second $65 million, as far as various company announcements on the projects can be deciphered. A second pipeline would be constructed from Fort Saskatchewan into Michigan to interconnect with the U.S. system and carry various other hydrocarbons to the U.S. Estimates of the cost of the whole thing run between $500 million and $700 million.* The premier's approval of this project was at first unreserved. But later he made it conditional, demanding that no more than 25 per cent of the ethylene produced be exported. The companies are holding out for 50 per cent. By the week's end, the federal government disclosed that it had approved the Dow-Dome plan, apparently disregarding the Alberta condition.

The second project involved is the proposal of Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co. and Canadian Industries Ltd. for a $400 million complex in Alberta, probably at Medicine Hat, which would use natural gas to produce a range of plastic resins and other industrial products. Since this project keeps the entire manufacturing function in the province, it has the unreserved support of the premier.

But, says Mr. Lougheed, if all three projects came into operation at the same time, the chemical market would be glutted. The mistake, he says, is Petrosar. He told the legislature it will render all Alberta manufacturing less feasible. Moreover Petrosar would mean virtually no jobs for Albertans, the Dow-Dome project about 2,000 jobs and the AGTL-CIL project about 16,000 jobs.

The Trudeau government, Mr. Lougheed reminded the house, had pledged at conference last year in Calgary that Alberta was the logical place to develop the petrochemical industry. But what if Petrosar's production were thrown into the world market and encountered national tariffs? It would then be dumped at home, jeopardizing the entire Alberta domestic production. Did the prime minister not realize this?

EMBATTLED PREMIER
The jobs musn't leave with the oil.

"We are aware," he said, "that federal action could be used to force feed the Petrosar project, despite our objection, because of Ottawa's jurisdiction over interprovincial trade . . . But it is unreasonable in the extreme to expect Alberta to supply crude oil owned by the people of Alberta at subsidized prices for further expansion of the chemical industry at Sarnia at the expense of development of our own petrochemical industry in Alberta."

Such a policy, he said, would "force Albertans to continue to export jobs along with their resources."

Alberta was prepared to support the existing petrochemical industry at Sarnia, plus what he called "normal growth." But if a government-backed syndicate like Petrosar were permitted to expand production now it would mean that all federal government talk of support for regional industry would be mere "lip service."

The federal reaction was not long in coming. In Ottawa, Energy Minister Macdonald, whose chief concern for the past year has been to deal with the insistent Mr. Lougheed, went back to his old pursuit. His government, he said, "rejects categorically" Mr. Lougheed's contention that Dow-Dome exports should be restricted to 25 per cent. "I wouldn't find that at all acceptable," he said. The government could not put "that kind of end-use condition" on a product. In a later interview at Windsor he referred to the Alberta opposition to Petrosar. He was confident, he said, that Petrosar would go ahead as planned despite the premier's warning. The controversy, he felt, lay between two provinces, Ontario

such inter-provincial feuds. Only the Liberals, he said, could possibly provide such leadership. That's why people should vote Liberal.

Next into the act were the Dow-Dome people themselves. Cliff Mort, vice-president for business development for Dow, told a news conference in Calgary that if Alberta deemed the project "unsuitable" then "we would have to move it elsewhere." Bill Richards, Dome executive vice-president, said that alternative sites are available if needed. Nova Scotia Straits of Canso district was specifically mentioned. "Alberta has a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to capitalize on its resources due to the Canadian and worldwide shortage of petrochemicals," said the two firms in a joint statement, issued at Calgary. "If Canadian petrochemical projects do not move ahead quickly, investments by companies in these projects may be discouraged and Canadian requirements will be largely supplied by imports.

"Under our proposal, Dow plans — in addition to building a worldwide ethylene plant in Alberta — to construct in conjunction with other Canadian chemical companies, all of the basic petrochemical derivative and plastic plants in the province. This would create a fully-rounded ethylene-based petrochemical industry in Alberta."

A reaction came too from the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, which cornered the premier by telephone and posed some sticky questions.

How far would the premier go in opposing the Ontario petrochemical complex?

"Alberta recognizes its responsibility of supporting a continued viable petrochemical industry in Ontario with way are we jeopardizing existing jobs."

The Globe: "He refused to indicate precisely what he means by normal growth."

What, for instance, asked *The Globe* reporter, did the premier think about a plan of DuPont's to expand its polyethylene capacity at Sarnia from 210 million pounds a year to 450 million pounds a year? Was this normal growth?

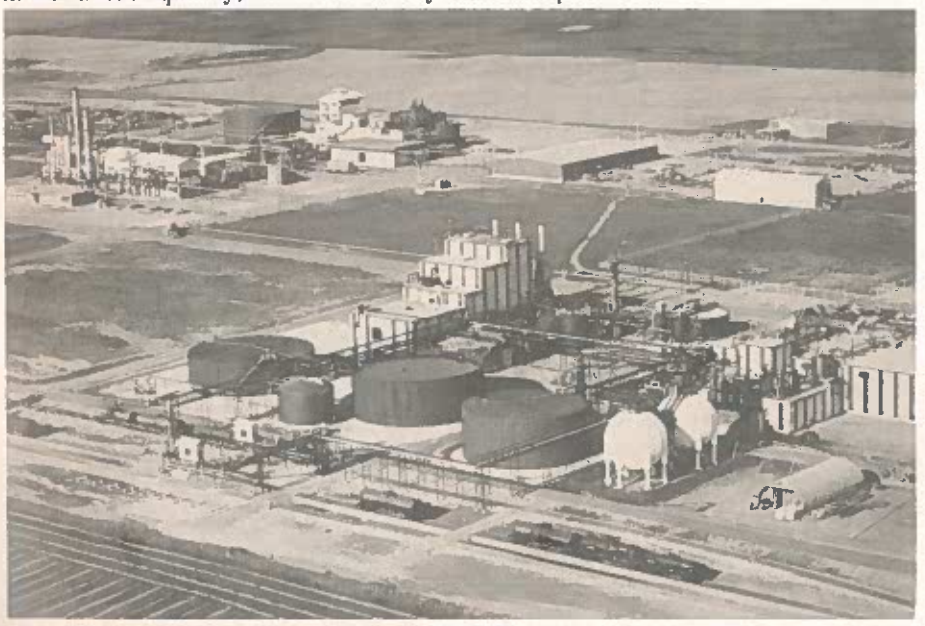
"I do not think I can answer that question if I am not sure of the total petrochemical expansion that is going to take place in the country. If we are moving on substantial expansion in Alberta, then that might be considered normal growth."

What about Union Carbide's plan to build an entirely new polyethylene plant at Sarnia? Was this normal growth?

The premier answered with another question: "Is it economically feasible to have it elsewhere?"

If Polysar couldn't get Alberta oil, could it get oil elsewhere? Yes, said the premier, there were alternative answers to Polysar's supply problems, but he was not prepared at that moment to discuss them.

Meanwhile, other Alberta cabinet ministers were soon supporting the premier. Hon. Don Getty, his minister of inter-governmental affairs, pointed out that Ottawa was seeking a role in the tar sands for its newly-established crown corporation, Petrocan. "Now," said Mr. Getty, "we are going to consider the warmth of our reception to Petrocan in the Alberta oil sands in light of this rejection coming to Alberta on a petrochemical basis." His government, he said, was resolved to build a petrochemical industry here "and a very



DOW'S PRESENT FORT SASKATCHEWAN PLANT
The new projects would dwarf it.

Hon. William Yurko, the environment minister, told the Man and his Environment conference at Banff that, though the controversy might sway back and forth, in the end Alberta held the "trump card." It was the natural resources themselves. Whoever held the oil and gas could gain control of the industry, regardless of the proximity of markets. His thinking doubtless reflected the premier's.

Meanwhile, the Dow-Dome project got the Ottawa go-ahead without the 25 per cent export quota that Alberta wanted, and Petrosar's executives planned a trip to Edmonton for later this week. Premier Lougheed said he would discuss the matter with Conservative Leader Robert Stanfield during the course of the current campaign, and that he would also see Prime Minister Trudeau about it.

The prime minister remained silent. As is his habit in such affairs, he let Energy Minister Macdonald do most of the talking. However he did say that the federal cabinet had discussed the petrochemical question and had no announcement as yet. Talks would be held with Alberta, he said, before any public statement is made.

His objective obviously would be to prevent the controversy from becoming an election issue. If forced, he would probably have to side with Petrosar and further alienate Alberta, a province where his government in the last election had won not a single seat. From the prime minister's point of view therefore, Edmonton's industrial ambitions meant nothing but trouble.

IMMIGRATION

CMA asks loosened laws but Hohol's hands are tied

Among all the talk of bringing new industry to Alberta, an authoritive voice has raised a major problem. The Canadian Manufacturers Association's retiring Edmonton branch chairman, N. B. McEwan, called last week for the provincial government to develop a new immigration policy which will offset a labor shortage that is becoming apparent.

At a regional meeting of the CMA, Mr. McEwan disclosed that the provincial minister of manpower and labor, Dr. Bert Hohol, had been presented with a detailed proposal for changes which the CMA feels necessary to assure a continuing supply of labor for Alberta's growing industries. As CMA manager Roy Compston explains, "there is a huge demand for labor coming within this province from the petrochemical plants and many secondary industries." By CMA estimates, there are $16 billion to $18 billion worth

MINISTER HOHOL
New policy asked.

Alberta construction within the next five to seven years.

The labor pool to supply this great multitude of projects with able workers seems to be non-existent. April's figures pegged the provincial unemployment rate — seasonally adjusted — at 2.8 per cent. That indicates only 22,000 people out of the labor force of 734,000 were out of work. Department of manpower statisticians said interpretations of this data indicate that almost everyone who had any skills had a job in the province, and Canada Manpower related that there were many skilled job openings which appeared to have no one qualified applying for them. This situation, suggest the CMA, means Alberta's labor force is already over-employed. Across Canada, statistics portend a similar situation, though not with the acute lack of potential employees seen here. But even if there are Ontario unemployed, for example, there seems to be a reluctance of Easterners to move west. This overview leads to looking for immigration to make up the needed difference, which has led the CMA to make their proposal to Dr. Hohol.

Suggestions to Dr. Hohol seem to include a policy which would bypass federal immigration practices, but no specific details have been released by the CMA pending further talks with the manpower minister. Dr. Hohol could not be contacted for comment but presumably a move to formulate any policy bypassing federal practices to fill what Mr. Compston called the "Alberta void" would have to be taken with not too large or presumptuous steps without

Recruiting drive unites community in addition to solving budget crisis

Education minister Lou Hyndman has been receiving his share of complaints — from all corners of the province, for all sorts of reasons. Calgary and Edmonton school boards are blasting the department's building regulations, and trustees everywhere have raised their cries for more money. To compound the budgetary problem, many school districts are suffering decreases in student enrollment, which means less money from the government since grants are on a per-pupil basis. For smaller communities, these cutbacks are likely to be felt at the gut level, as was the case in St. Paul recently. The board — facing a $22,000 deficit in 1974, and projecting an even greater one for 1975 — decided to fire two teachers at St. Paul High School (*ER, May 13, 1974*). Students walked out in protest, bringing the whole matter to public attention.

What could have turned into an ugly situation — and an endless source of friction between students and administrators, teachers and trustees, trustees and education department officials — has, however, seemingly resolved itself. Students, teachers and trustees joined last week in an effort to get more money by recruiting more students. Who suggested the idea? None other than Mr. Hyndman, who made a 125-mile trek north to St. Paul just to discuss the matter. The School Act, he informed the delegation which was there to meet him, provides extra grants for adult students taking credit courses; in fact, it calls for nearly $1,000 per pupil, no matter how many credits he takes.

The additional funding, the school board decided, would more than defray the cost of taking in additional students. Trustees approached teachers and students with the idea, and their response, according to board chairman Ken Tannas, was "great."

So St. Paul Regional High School is going recruiting. Students are organizing a campaign to bring back drop-outs and to keep their own classmates in school. Teachers have met to discuss possible course offerings, and 18 have volunteered to teach evening classes (four taught last year.) Others are planning to enroll in courses themselves. Everyone will spread the word to the community, and encourage participation in the program. They hope

School has vocational training facilities, this should no be hard to do. Members of the community will be able to participate in courses such as welding, beauty culture, food preparation, woodworking, plastics and ceramics. Mr. Tannas expects some involvement with industries in the area. Ukrainian and Cree languages, and the metric system probably will be taught. "By boosting enrollment, by asking adults to come back to school and upgrade themselves," says teacher Mike Zacharko, "we are not only helping to solve the financial problem, but also giving people a chance to do something constructive for themselves and the community. "It's a heck of a lot better than sitting in bars," he opines, "a breakthrough we should have had ten years ago."

Optimism prevails

The feeling which prevails is one of overwhelming optimism. "It has brought four parties together," says Mr. Zacharko — "the ratepayers, the school board, the teachers and the students. We've got to work together to save the school system . . . we don't want it to become a ghost school." The grant, he says, "is almost like a gold mine." Mr. Zacharko is confident that the recruiting campaign will work. He only hopes that the School Act clause providing grants for adult students is not removed in the future.

Mr. Tannas is equally enthusiastic. "Now that people are aware of what is going on in the schools, they will be more involved. The project has given us a different relationship from the student level on up to the minister — one of cooperation and togetherness."

As for Mr. Hyndman, he couldn't be more pleased. He has praised the St. Paul school board for showing "commendable initiative towards creating a more viable, better utilized facility." And he intends to encourage other schools in the province to follow the St. Paul example.

In fact, perhaps the key to "community involvement in the schools" — a much debated topic of late — lies in the old carrot-on-a-stick tactic. Trustees, administrators, teachers and students may find that selling their schools to the public pays off as a means of tackling budget problems, but also as a means of bringing adults back to the

Rights commission investigates claim of sex-role stereotyping in textbooks

Sexism is rampant in Alberta textbooks, according to a report currently under review by the province's six-member Human Rights Commission. The report, written two years ago by University of Alberta education student Linda Cullen, charges unfavorable treatment of women in elementary texts, as well as sex stereotyping. "The girls in these books are passive and less productive than their male counterparts," the report says. "The main character in an adventure story is most likely to be a boy, while the only female characters are stereotyped as housewives, mothers, teachers or librarians."

The report cites numerous examples from specific texts. The *Seeing Through Arithimetic Series* (Gage, Toronto, 1965), it says, "is definitely biased and

RESEARCHER CULLEN
Girls conspicuously absent.

teachers prejudice . . ." In the *Laidlaw Health Series* (Byrd et al, Doubleday), "girls take a back seat to the interests of boys. Boys play checkers while the girls hold the teacher's hand. A girl watches a boy plant carrot seeds, and later, she watches him dig up grown carrots." There are pictures of male dentists, doctors, constables, pilots and farmers, but women are shown as nurses and mothers, waitresses and teachers. Many famous scientists are discussed, but no women are mentioned. "Florence Nightingale, who contributed a great deal to the fight against infectious diseases, is conspicuously absent," the report points out.

better. The department of education's *Social Studies: Resource Units for Teachers*, published in Edmonton, provides numerous examples of sex stereotyping. In the Grade 1 *Homes and Familes*, the report says, the duties of the family are listed: **Mother** — Mother cooks for us. Mother washes our clothes. Mother reads to us. Mother buys toys for us. She does many things for Father. **Father** — Father goes to work. He earns money. He helps the family." These roles, the report charges, are reinforced by the poem at the end of the unit:

WHAT DOES THE BEE DO?
What does the bee do?
Bring home the honey.
What do Fathers do?
Bring home the money.
What does Mother do?
Lay out the money.
What does baby do?
Eat up the honey.

Another book in the series, *The Alberta story* (grade 5), credits men with settling Alberta, preparing Indian treaties, ranching, founding towns, exploring, developing the oil and gas industry and the Alberta education system. The only woman mentioned in the unit, according to Miss Cullen, is Marie Lagimodiere, the "first white woman in the West." (She was the mother of six children, the unit points out, and Louis Riel's grandmother.) "This unit seriously ignores the contributions of pioneer women to the settlement of Alberta," says Miss Cullen. A similar attitude prevails in the Grade 6 unit, *Homes Through the Ages* where "men do, women have things done for them; and as far as settlement of the west is concerned, such an attitude is simply untrue."

In *Science, A Modern Approach* (Fischeler et al, Holt-Rinehart, 1966,) "girls are seen as fragile, less capable and less active than boys. While the boys wear baseball caps and push over fences, dress as firemen, eat cake, build sandcastles, take out grabage and rake leaves, girls are smelling flowers, watching boys build sandcastles, talking on the phone, preparing dinner and petting white kittens. While one boy is busy catching a fish, a girl is dressing up in a pink ostrich shawl." Though they may be isolated instances, says Miss Cullen, the effect adds up, giving children a biased view of what girls do and what boys do.

Girls are involved in four of the 41 stories in the *New Curriculum Foundation Series* (Gray et al, W.J. Gage Ltd.,

characters seem to make ridiculous mistakes and must eventually turm to a male for aid. A story called 'The Lady on the Cowcatcher' discusses Lady MacDonald, 'wife of the Prime Minister.' She enjoys riding on the train's cowcatcher, instead of in the Prime Minister's carriage. Rather than being considered an adventurer, she is continually warned she is in danger, and people consider her to be an oddity. If the Prime Minister had indulged in such an activity, undoubtedly he would have gone down in history as fearless, courageous, outdoors man."

"Why are females pictured as helpless, incapable and totally dependent on men?" asks Miss Cullen. "Surely we realize that this isn't so, but a female child, reading these stories, certainly must question her worth and her role in society." She points to the *Young*

OSTRICH FEATHERS
Typically feminine garb.

Canada Readers Series (John A. MacInnes, Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., Ontario) "in four of the stories with female characters, the women are outsmarted by men, or they do foolish things. The women in the series are depicted as being stupid and there are no intelligent models for girls to indentify with."

In conclusion, the report states that the sex-role stereotypes and imbalanced treatment of women in Alberta's elementary textbooks is "a matter of deep concern. Many of the characters that girls see as models in these books are dependent, unimaginative, friendly and warm, which very few male characters are. Girls must become more

emotional ties."

Apparently, the Human Rights Commission is convinced that the matter warrants further study. It is the first complaint to come in regarding discrimination in textbooks, according to acting chairman Vincent A. Cooney of Calgary. "Further study" will include, among other things, discussions with education department officials on the issue. The commission will consider action on the report this summer, when retiring University of Alberta president Max Wyman takes over as chairman.

Actions recommended by the report include:

- Making greater use of Canadian authors and publishers, who are "more accessible when dissent arises."
- Establishing a standard for screening future texts, and enforcing that standard.
- Making publishers revise their texts, and dropping texts from the curriculum which can't be revised.
- Incorporating new materials into the curriculum in areas where omission and imbalanced treatment exists.

Miss Cullen, 21, authored the report as part of a STEP project in 1972, and currently is working on similar studies of junior and senior high texts. According to Miss Cullen, what she found "goes beyond sex stereotyping." She points to the attitude expressed toward ethnic groups — in one book, for example, Indians are referred to as "savages." To allow this sterotyping to continue in the textbooks, she feels, is to endorse it. Parents and teachers must at least be aware that it exists, "so that it may be taught for what it is." Many teachers, she says, were not even aware of sex stereotyping in the books they were using. By Grade 6, she contends things are entrenched in a

COOPERATION

Three Spruce Grove churches will save by sharing centre

In Spruce Grove, the Roman Catholics worship in Peace Lutheran Church, the United Church uses St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, and St. Oswald's Anglican Church has taken over the building outgrown by the United Church. Soon, however, the three denominations will share the same building on a two-acre site three blocks north of Highway 16. Negotiations with the town for a 50-year lease on the property were completed recently by Triune Holdings Ltd., a company established as the result of meetings between representatives of the churches involved. Last week, Victor Morrison, chairman of Triune's board of directors, outlined its history:

"The idea came up five years ago. The population of the town was exploding — it had grown from 500 to 4,500 in eight years — and the churches in Spruce Grove realized they were going to need larger facilities very soon. A board member of the United Church pointed out that if a large corporation moved into Spruce Grove, it wouldn't build a plant; it would get a developer to build it, and then the corporation would lease the plant back from the developer. This prevents the tying up of congregational money in mortgages. The Roman Catholics, United Church and Anglicans banded together in 1971 and formed an exploratory committee to research the best way of obtaining facilities for the three churches, whose congregations were growing at an alarming rate. The exploratory committee decided on Triune Holdings Ltd. and the developer route."

The 11-member Triune board (two lay people from each church, the clergy and two members-at-large) also agreed that a three-church, one-building scheme would be the most feasible. Explains Mr. Morrison, "The problem with churches is that they are only used on Sunday for the most part. Maintenance costs and interest rates are high. What we have decided on is a religious-cultural centre." The Anglicans will use a small chapel at one end of the building and the United and Roman Catholic worshippers will share a 300-seat auditorium. The churches will lease only the chapel and office space permanently; the rest of the building will then be

available to the public. Among the programs planned are a day-care centre, an early childhood services centre, a play school and meeting space for senior citizens eventually. "Eventually, because there aren't very many senior citizens in Spruce Grove yet. Their meeting space is part of the second phase planned for the centre."

Because Triune — which will manage the building — is leasing the extra space to the public, Mr. Morrison doesn't think there will be too much of a problem obtaining the necessary money through mortgages. "Companies don't like to mortgage churches and community centres, but we have a sensible cash flow worked out so there may be very little trouble." He explained that the other way planned to raise money is to sell debentures. "Because we are a non-profit organization we can't sell shares in the building. The debentures will be for $100, $500, and $1,000. We are offering 7¾ per cent on them for the first five years, 8¾ over the next five years and 9¾ per cent over the last five years. It's a good rate of interest, and I don't think there will be much trouble selling the debentures."

Mr. Morrison is quick to point out that the inter-church move stems not so much from ecumenical reasons as financial facts. A member of the United Church congregation himself, he reasons that "with the denominations sharing the existing churches, we are already starting the ball rolling. The congregations will meet each other on the way in and out of services, but there is no serious talk of worshipping together."

REV. HARRY ...

POLICE

Fellowship provides stability in a faith-shaking world

Yes, it was affirmed last week, 15 years on the Edmonton police force might cause an officer to become somewhat cynical. All too often, people just aren't happy with their encounters with the men in blue . . . generally a matter of breaking up family squabbles or barroom brawls, picking up youngsters on drug or shoplifting charges, or routine traffic violations. In any of these cases, the person or persons involved will try to lead the arresting officer down the garden path — anything to avoid paying a fine or suffering through courtroom embarrassment. No, says Sgt. John Tidridge, "you can't trust people any further than you can throw them." At the end of the work week, he concedes, he is ready to turn to those he can trust — any one or all of the 40 fellow members of the four-year-old Christian Police Fellowship.

Sgt. Tidridge contends that because of the belief shared by the members they also can share doubts, problems and insights. Often, a few of them will gather at the station canteen to recoup their personal and spiritual forces to make it just a bit easier to tolerate the bitter, hostile and irreverent world with which they must deal. "While everyone else is busy trying to set you up, your fellow Christians are there," he says, "with a feeling of oneness . . . We meet together to strengthen our faith."

The idea of such a fellowship is not new to police forces, but was begun in England in 1875 as the Christian Police Association. Sgt. Tidridge's fellowship provides the same thing as the older association — a sounding board for fellow Christians concerned about decisions that must be made each day.

But the sergeant finds "there are no real contradictions between police work and Christian teachings, because we are enforcing the laws of a democratic society based on Christian principles." Although personally preferring to talk, rather than fight, his way through trouble, and having never had to make the decision to kill a man, he believes that the death penalty should be imposed for murder and that support for this comes from the Bible. A fundamentalist himself (as are most of the fellowship members), Sgt. Tidridge interprets the Bible's teachings that

POLICEMAN TIDRIDGE
A feeling of oneness

fellow officers has granted him that wisdom — thus the trust that they will always be there when needed. As for the non-denominational fellowship, the natural Christian trust they share stabilizes and deepens the faith which might otherwise suffer a severe beating.

THEOLOGY

United Church leader hails new ways of knowing God

Religious practices are being questioned throughout Canada — much to the delight of the Rt. Rev. N. Bruce McLeod of Toronto, United Church moderator, who believes that innovation is a vital ingredient of Christianity. In Edmonton last week to deliver a convocation address at St. Stephen's Theological College en route to the Alberta Conference's annual meeting in Olds, Dr. McLeod said that "people are no longer imitating and perpetuating the old ways, but instead are developing new ways of experiencing God's presence. We're constantly being reminded that the church is not a museum, but a living organism . . . "

However, he added, the proposed union of his church with the Anglican and Christian (Disciples of Christ) Churches would offer much in the way of historical continuity and tradition. "I was born into the United Church, and

along and forget the divisive factors. The genius of Anglicanism has been to maintain a wide variety of practices within one framework, and I hope this same spirit will prevail."

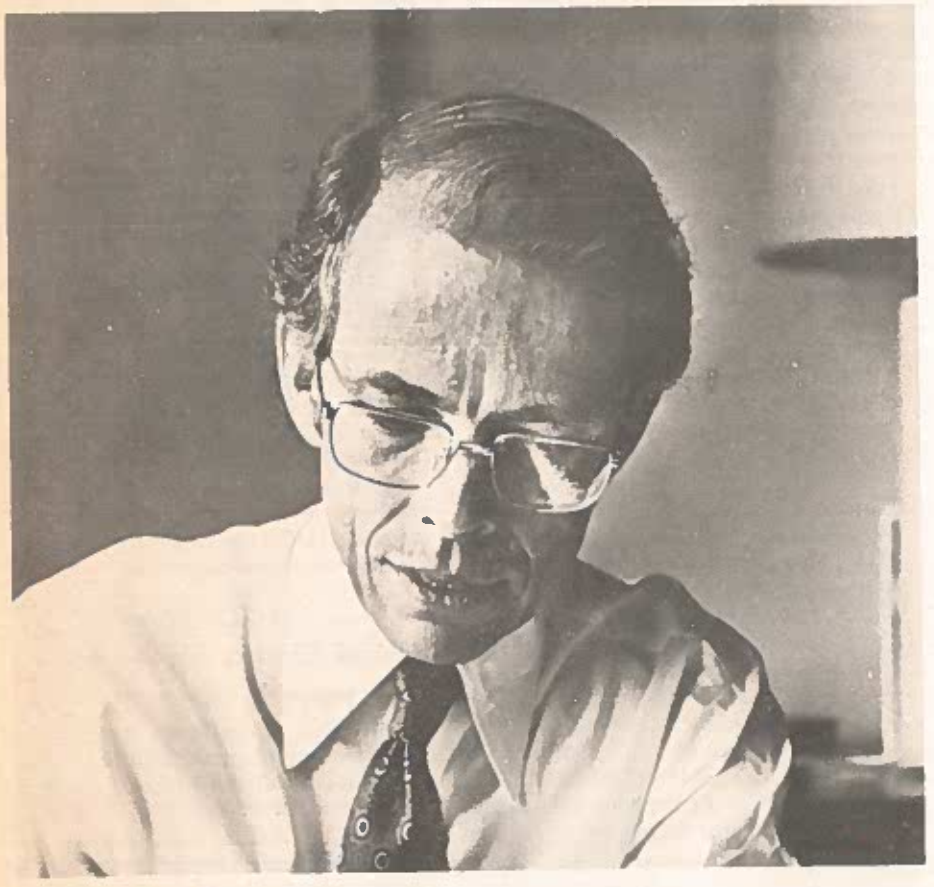
A consistent supporter of the merger, Dr. McLeod recently opined that the time for union with Anglicans was seven years ago. "The churches should have been prepared to take risks and work out the details later. But we got scared. Now it may well be too late." Even so, the Anglican-United Church talks are "all in the family," the moderator believes, expressing confidence that his denomination also will begin discussing union with other faiths as well. "The day had better come soon when the Christian churches sit down with the other great religions and discover how they can cooperate in building a more humane world."

Dr. McLeod, the 25th moderator elected by the United Church since its founding in 1925, is the youngest man ever to hold that office. Upon ending his two-year term in August at age 45, he will return to his parish (Bloor Street United Church in Toronto) on a full-time basis. He has remained its minister in addition to serving as its moderator, spending as much time there as possible. ("I'd rather preach to my own

election to the national office hardly came as a surprise to Bloor Street congregation, which has had only four ministers in its history, three of whom became moderators. A layman from the parish also filled the denomination's highest role, Dr. McLeod admits with traces of both embarrassment and rightful pride in his voice.

"Currently there's a nationwide shortage of clergy," he retorts. "More men will die or retire than we'll have men to replace them in 1974. However, this is not necessarily disastrous; it could be that we simply have too many parishes . . . " One way in which the denomination is boosting ministerial morale is through a continuing education program — each pastor is given three weeks during the summer to learn more about his role, not counted as holiday time. "St. Stephen's College in Edmonton has a faculty which helps make this possible, taking courses out to the people — from Lethbridge to Dawson Creek. The clergy feel they're part of a team, not isolated."

Also praised by Dr. McLeod was the Alberta Conference staff. "The United Church has decentralized a good deal, and most decisions affecting the province are made here. It's all part of a desire to bring the church to the



MODERATOR McLEOD
Church isn't a museum

this regard, since he has spent at least a week or two in each of the denomination's 11 conferences — with boundaries roughly corresponding to the provinces — during the past two years.

ECUMENISM

Group finds anti-crime drive is a fair weather project

The wild winter winds, while leaving crime in Edmonton relatively unhampered, were sufficient to apply the brakes to an anti-crime drive sponsored by eight churches on the city's northeast side. The "Who Cares?" campaign got off to a roaring start in February with the successful distribution of some 30,000 leaflets outlining local crime statistics and telling what — in the form of counseling and activities — could be found within area churches. But it lost momentum in the ice and snow, gradually fizzling to nothing in the early dusks and sunsets. Last week, the drive's demise was officially announced.

It's not as though no one really cared, according to campaign chairman Dr. Myles A. Medford. Once the initial hurdles of printing the leaflets and inter-church agreement were resolved, there was "complete harmony and unification." Such a drive previously had been well-received in Saint John, N.B.; however, there were two major differences between the two efforts — the New Brunswick campaign was not ecumenical, nor was it undertaken in the throes of an Alberta winter.

"People are very hesitant to answer the door after dark and open it to strangers," says Dr. Medford in assessing the failure of the door-to-door canvass which followed leaflet distribution. As a result, the interdenominational volunteers were unable to enter homes to discuss details of church activities designed to offset the rising crime rate. One of the reasons for the campaign, then, helped to defeat it — fear.

"But this is definitely not a dead issue," continues Dr. Medford, who also is Sunday school superintendent of Beverly Alliance Church, although he admits that "trying to rejuvenate it now would be disastrous." The next attempt probably will be in a few years and will have a different slant than last winter's drive. The chairman says the effort will again be on a massive scale, but with emphasis on "salvation" rather than "caring," with evangelical churches tied together to guarantee unified action.

"I just don't believe it can be an ecumenical thing," he asserts. "It could be, but it can't be — that sort of matter." But Dr. Medford assures that

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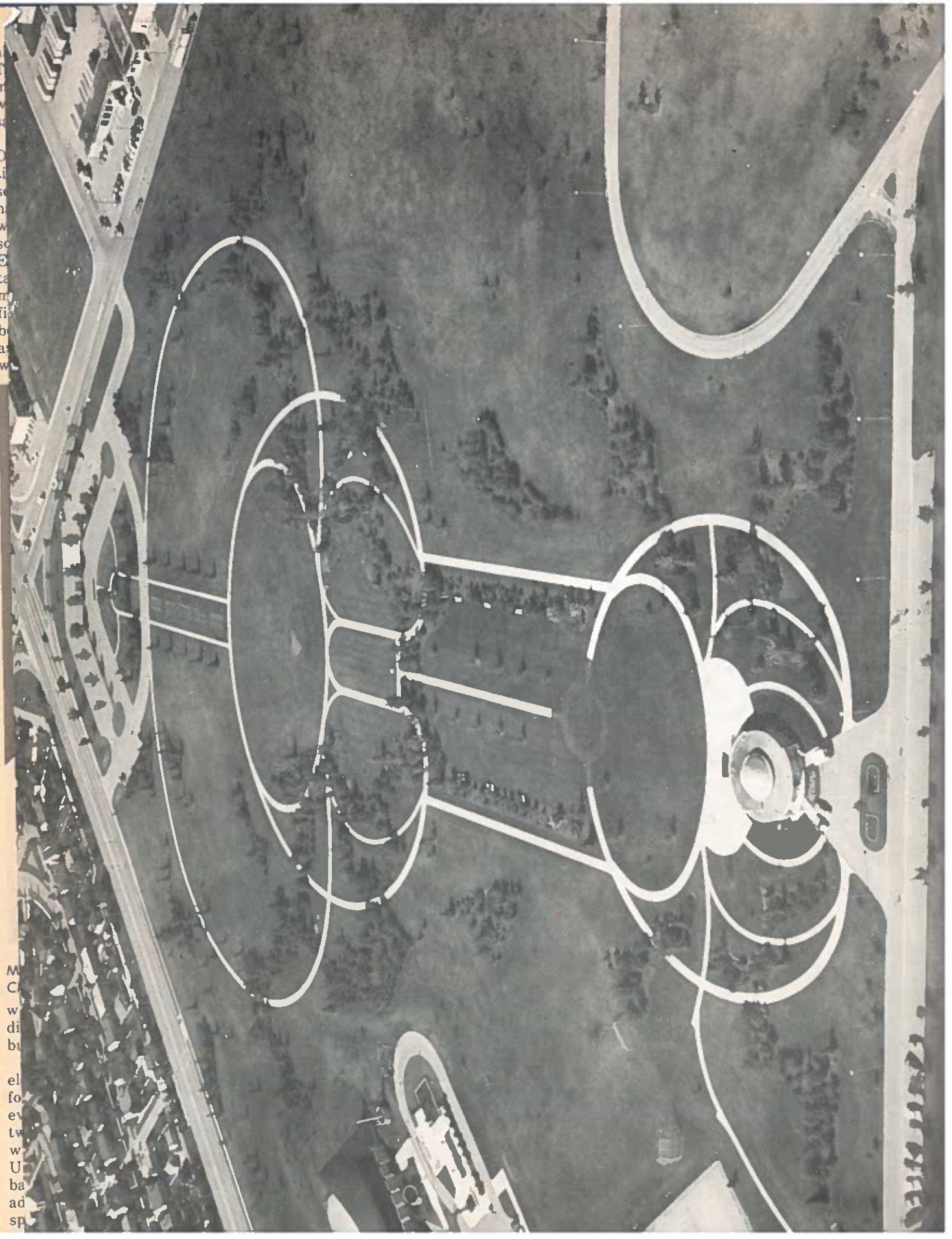
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